

Gulf force to tighten stranglehold after Emir of Kuwait officially asks for help

Navy will stop and search Iraqi shipping

By Andrew McEwen and Our Foreign Staff

BRITAIN is ready to take military action, including stopping and searching Iraqi ships, to enforce the United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq.

America said yesterday that it would do whatever was necessary to uphold the sanctions, adding: "This does not exclude the use of force." The two governments are to consult on which areas their navies should patrol.

The decision, announced as Saudi Arabia turned away an Iraqi tanker hoping to load at the Majaz oil terminal on the Red Sea coast, increases the pressure on Baghdad, and probably makes military confrontation more likely.

Neither Washington nor London is describing the move as a blockade, but it will be that in all but name. Washington prefers the word "interdiction" to avoid complications arising from its War Powers Act.

William Waldegrave, minister of state at the Foreign Office, said that the Emir of Kuwait had asked Britain for assistance under Article 51 of the UN Charter, which gives members the right of individual or collective self-defence if attacked.

"This request will require us to take steps to see that the economic stranglehold does its job," Mr Waldegrave said.

Kuwait made a similar request to Washington on Sunday. Without such a request, the two governments would have been unable to claim a mandate under the UN Charter for naval interception of

vessels bound to or from Iraq. "It means that the legal basis for steps to stop sanctions busting are in place," Mr Waldegrave said.

He rejected a suggestion that a further UN Security Council meeting should have been held to approve military steps to enforce the sanctions. "Under Article 51 we can take

the steps which Kuwait asks us to take to restore its sovereignty and independence," he said. Asked if that would involve boarding Iraqi ships, Mr Waldegrave said: "If it was necessary for them to go that far, it will be possible for them to do so, yes."

He said Britain would consult with other countries on how to carry out the action. Only the United States is known to be involved, but it is possible that the Emir has approached others.

While America and Britain both avoid using the word "blockade", a stranglehold in such a manner in international law would help to force Iraq to stop.

But Javier Pizarro de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, said: "The word 'blockade' from the United Nations point of view is not the right one. What we are seeing is that in agreement with the governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, some decisions have been taken by the United States, France, Britain and other countries and even Arab countries, but not in the context of the United Nations resolutions. Only the United Nations, through its security council resolutions, can really decide about a blockade."

The UN could do that by implementing Article 42 of its charter, under which it can take action "by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain and restore international peace and security". It is likely that the Soviet Union or China would veto any such move unless there was strong evidence of sanctions busting.

The first big test of the sanctions came yesterday

when the Iraqi tanker Alqadisiyah attempted to enter the Majaz terminal to load oil from the pipeline running through Saudi Arabia.

Storage tanks at the terminal are almost full and Iraq has stopped pumping oil through the pipeline. Oil exports through the twin pipelines in Turkey have also been halted, so that no Iraqi oil has been moved since the invasion of Kuwait last week.

But while the oil embargo was biting, Israel reported yesterday that Iraq was using the Red Sea port of Aqaba in Jordan to receive supplies of other goods, in spite of Jordan's announcement that it would join the rest of the world in imposing sanctions. There were also reports of trucks packed with food heading to Iraq through the Ruweished border crossing and fuel tankers passing from Iraq into Jordan. The owners of a Norwegian grain ship said police in Aqaba had forced the captain to unload its cargo.

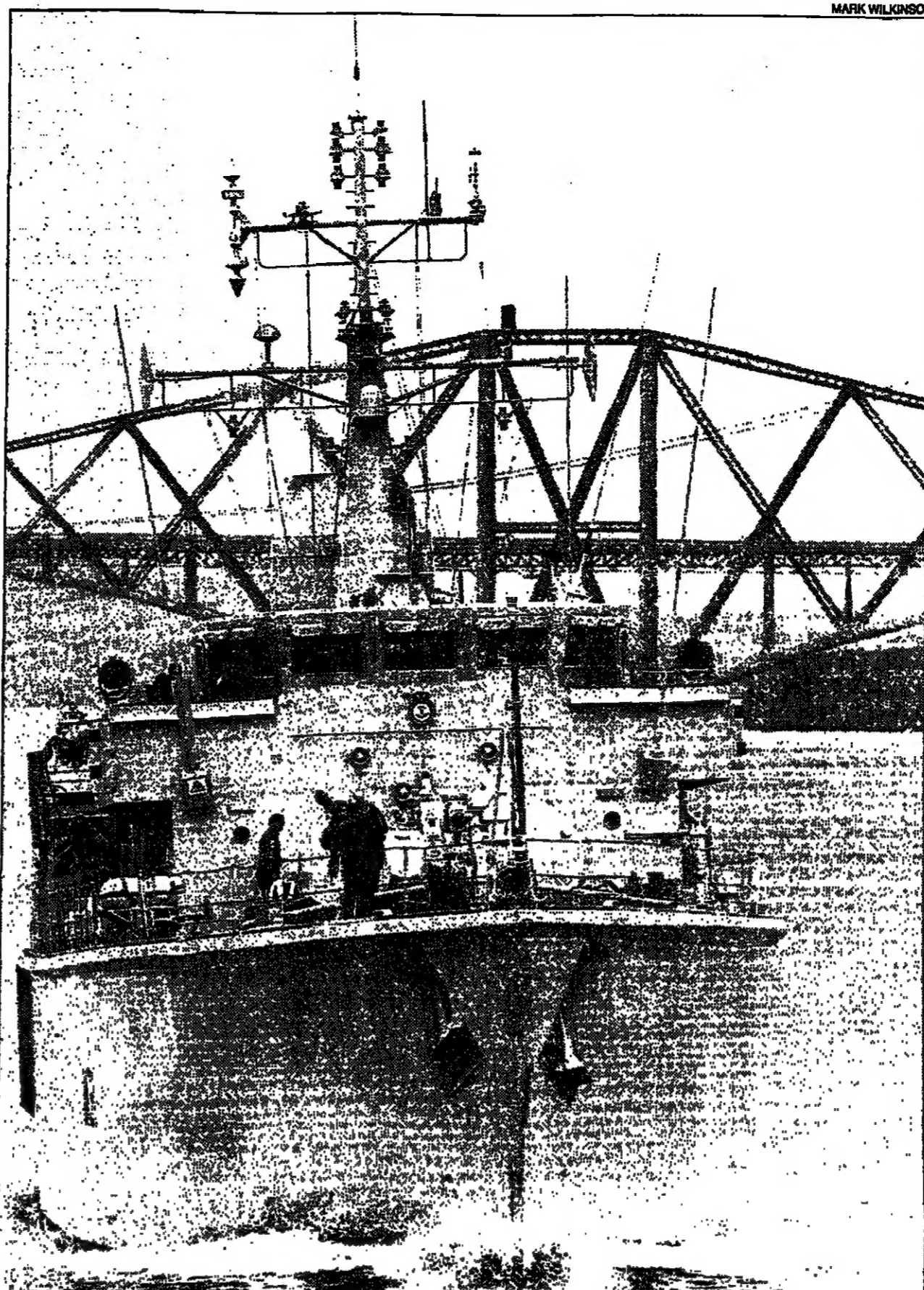
"We stopped unloading in accordance with orders from Norwegian authorities and the UN resolution, but the captain was threatened by Jordanian police to continue unloading," Gearbulk, the owners, said in Oslo.

Yemen yesterday promised to help Iraq cope with the impact of sanctions. "He who sows a Muslim Arab is an alien," the foreign minister, Abdel-Karim al-Iryani said. "Yemen will not hesitate to provide any help required."

The UN resolution allows the supply of some food and medicines for humanitarian purposes, but the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said yesterday: "It appears far too early to consider any foodstuffs as being in the humanitarian need category."

America yesterday announced that it was to send a fourth carrier, the SS Kennedy, to the Gulf to replace the SS Eisenhower when it finishes its tour of duty, but the Eisenhower will remain in the region. The Netherlands is to send two frigates to the Gulf and Belgium is sending two mine-sweepers and a logistics vessel to the Mediterranean. They may later move to the Gulf, depending on the stance of the Western European Union.

Pakistan, meanwhile, has said that it will send troops to Saudi Arabia in response to a request from King Fahd, although the contingent is likely to be small because of the country's volatile domestic position and the potential conflict in Kashmir.



Heading east: The Royal Navy minehunter Cattistock leaving Rosyth on the Firth of Forth to join the Gulf force

Channel tunnel funding in doubt

By Neil Bennett
Banking Correspondent

A THREATENED collapse of private funding in Eurotunnel, the Channel tunnel operator, has thrown the project's future into doubt, with only another three miles to go before the tunnels from Britain and France meet.

The Anglo-French company has revealed that 93 of its 210 banks have refused to support its £2.5 billion refinancing proposals, leaving the company with a £610 million shortfall. Another 26 banks have failed to give an answer. Eurotunnel has asked for an extension of its emergency borrowing powers to allow it to continue work.

If the company fails to win the banks' support, the British and French governments will come under strong pressure to step in and rescue it.

Until now, the Conservatives have insisted that Eurotunnel should be funded privately.

The bankers' rebellion means Eurotunnel will be unable to meet its August 31 deadline for its new debt finance.

If the banks continue to withhold their support, they will also threaten a £520 million rights issue. This is scheduled for October and is already underwritten, at 400p or 240p a share.

If the extra loans are not agreed, the company could be put in default by the banks, which would take the project over.

Alastair Morton, Eurotunnel's chief executive, said this was unlikely. "The project is going well now," he said. "You don't chuck out the dog and bark yourself."

The problems come as TransManche Link, the project's contractors, completed 100 kilometres of tunnel.

The service tunnel running under the Channel is now on schedule to be completed by the end of November.

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City comment, page 21

Search for girl widens

A widespread search involving hundreds of police, soldiers and sailors was under way in Dorset yesterday for Gemma Lawrence, 17, who disappeared on Sunday.

Three former holiday-makers at the Haven Holiday Park site in West Bay have told police of a boat reaching into their caravan at the same time of day and others have described attempts to tamper with caravan windows.

'Cynical' strike

Leaders of the unofficial strikes that have hit maintenance work in the North Sea oil and gas industries were yesterday accused of "cynical opportunism" akin to mutiny by the director-general of the United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association, which represents 36 oil companies in the North Sea.

Page 5

Doe digs in

President Doe of Liberia intends to remain in office for at least a year after a West African peacekeeping force intervenes in the country's bloody civil war.

Page 8

Bank attacked

A senior Conservative MP yesterday attacked SG Warburg, the merchant bank, for taking on two roles in the privatisation of PowerGen, the country's second-biggest electricity generator.

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Degree results

Degrees awarded by Reading and Essex universities and the London School of Economics are published today.

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Lamb's century

England's vice-captain, Allan Lamb, hit a rapid 109 runs yesterday to send England into the last day of the second test match against India with a lead of 377.

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Envoy fails to recover Briton's body

By Andrew McEwen
Diplomatic Editor

AN ATTEMPT by the British embassy in Kuwait to recover the body of Douglas Crookery, the Briton killed by Iraqi soldiers in Kuwait, was blocked yesterday by Iraqi forces. William Waldegrave, minister of state at the Foreign Office, said: "It adds insult to the barbarism of the original crime."

Whitehall sources said it was unclear whether the move was intentional or the result of a misunderstanding between Iraqi army officers. Mr Crookery was shot while trying to help a group of Kuwaitis whose car had become stuck in sand.

Larry Banks, the consul, spent three hours trying to reach an area near Kuwait's border with Saudi Arabia where Mr Crookery was shot while attempting to leave with other foreigners. He was escorted by an Iraqi lieutenant but was unsuccessful.

"The Iraqi officer was either too junior or hadn't been given the right orders. They were not let through so the body was not recovered," Mr Waldegrave said.

Family mourns: Mr Crookery's family yesterday

Continued on page 18, col 3

Ex-army chief is bomb target

By Stewart Tindler, Crime Correspondent

MILITARY explosives experts yesterday defused a booby-trap bomb left in the country garden of General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, a former army commander in Northern Ireland and Nato.

The bomb, spotted by the general's son, is almost certain to have been planted by IRA although no claim had been made last night. It was attached to a hose pipe reel and would have been detonated if the pipe had been pulled out.

However, it could have been some time before the pipe was used because the general's home at Moulsham, Oxfordshire, comes within the Thames Water area, where a ban on hose pipe use began last Friday.

If the IRA is responsible, it will be nineteenth incident in its present campaign. Exactly a week ago the IRA attempted to kill Lord Armstrong of Ilminster, former cabinet secretary, and two weeks ago murdered Ian Gow, the Conservative MP for Eastbourne, with a booby-trap bomb in his car.

Sir Anthony, a former Parachute Regiment officer and expert on the Gulf, was not on the list of military and political figures found at an IRA bomb factory in south London 18 months ago. His name is thought to have been on IRA lists for previous campaigns

and he would be a likely victim as a commander during the height of the army commitment in Northern Ireland.

The general was a commander of land forces in Northern Ireland. He retired from the Army seven years ago and is an outspoken critic of the IRA.

As an author on military history and a defence consultant and lecturer, he has regularly appeared on television and radio talking about Northern Ireland. In November 1970, he said that the Army was geared to face a prolonged terrorist campaign by the IRA.

Mr Saba, who came to Lebanon for a holiday a few days before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait said his mother and five sisters were still trapped there and he had no news about them. "All I want is to get them out as soon as possible. We will see later if we can save our business," he said.

Lebanon's Ad-Diyar reflected: "Now that the violence has shifted... Lebanon suddenly looks not as bad as we thought it looked."

The 50,000 Lebanese living in Kuwait have suddenly found themselves penniless.

"We used to enjoy a lavish style of living in Kuwait, one of the most

Water shortages grow despite return of rain

THE grip on water supplies tightened further yesterday, despite many areas of Britain expecting their first significant rainfall for several weeks.

Hosepipe bans were extended to another 600,000 people in Kent, taking the national total of people affected by water restrictions past 18 million. Rain forecast

for this week is expected to do little to ease water shortages.

Water companies will not stick precisely to the letter of hosepipe bans, the Water Services Association said, and people would not be stopped from syphoning used bath water for watering gardens.

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OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT: SANCTIONS AND BLOCKADE

UN Charter gives legal basis to Kuwait 'self defence'

By ANDREW McEWE, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR
AND JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THERE appears to be a sound but temporary legal basis for the naval blockade of Iraq which Britain and the United States are to undertake. Sheikh Jaber Ahmed al-Sabah, the deposed Emir of Kuwait, has invoked Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which underlines the right of individual or collective self-defence if a UN member is attacked. Britain and America have accepted his request for assistance under this clause, but Article 51 implies that such self-defence is a temporary measure.

It says: "Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individ-

ual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security." It is not seen as a mandate for an indefinite naval blockade without further authorisation.

The Security Council has already set in train the procedures which could lead to these measures. It set up a committee on August 6 to monitor the implementation of Resolution 661, which calls for a trade embargo against Iraq, and asked Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general, to report within 30 days.

If Señor Pérez de Cuéllar reports that the sanctions are being evaded, America and

Britain are likely to ask the Security Council to implement Article 42. This says that if the Security Council considers economic sanctions inadequate it "may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain and restore international peace and security". It mentions a blockade as one option.

A Security Council resolution on this basis would provide a long-term mandate, but would be more difficult to achieve. It is unlikely that the Soviet Union or China would agree unless there was strong evidence of sanctions breaking. They, like the US, Britain and France have the power to veto any resolution. In the absence of a veto, however, a resolution could be

passed by not fewer than nine of the 15 members. The other ten members are temporary, and Yemen is at present the only one from the Arab world.

Article 42 has never been used and might give rise to legal delays, but it offers political advantages. If the Security Council passed a resolution under Article 42 calling for a blockade, there would be no further doubt that the US and Britain were implementing the UN's wishes. As it is, the two countries can show that they are within the law, but their action may be seen as premature by some countries.

Britain's decision to join America in a blockade seemed to be a change of heart. A week ago it was telling other nations that

the embargo was not intended to entail military action. Sir Crispin Tickell, Britain's permanent representative at the United Nations, said as much before voting to impose the embargo. "Economic sanctions should not be regarded as a prelude to anything else. Here I refer obviously to military action. Rather, sanctions are designed to avoid the circumstances in which military action might otherwise arise."

British officials were saying that a naval blockade to enforce the sanctions package appeared to require a further Security Council resolution. Sir Crispin refused to comment yesterday on the apparent change of policy.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh turns away oil tanker

From JUAN CARLOS GUMUCIO IN DUBAI

SAUDI Arabia challenged Iraq yesterday by turning away an Iraqi oil tanker which was trying to load at a pipeline terminal on the Red Sea.

Baghdad remained silent last night despite earlier warnings that such a measure would be considered an act of war. American officials are promoting it as a naval "interdiction," a form of words they hope will spare them from accusations of provoking hostilities.

Shipping sources said that the 155,211-tonne Al-Qadisiya was ordered back after it approached the port of Mu'ajiz, south of Yanbu.

There was no official Saudi announcement, but King Fahd is evidently determined to apply United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq and, with thousands of American troops in his country and more on the way, he feels strong enough to stand up to Iraq. Saudi Arabia wants to show that measures aimed at choking the Iraqi economy are actually working, a Western diplomat in Riyadh commented.

Iraq exported 2.7 million barrels of oil a day through the Mu'ajiz terminal until the invasion of Kuwait 13 days ago.

Many analysts in the Gulf saw Baghdad's restraint towards the Saudis after the Al-Qadisiya incident as part of President Saddam Hussein's efforts to divert attention from other centres of tension in the Middle East.

SAANA: Abdel-Karim al-Iryani, Yemen's foreign minister, said yesterday that his country supported Iraq's latest initiative in the Gulf, linking a withdrawal from Kuwait to an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. He said Yemen was ready to help Iraq cope with the impact of sanctions. "Our country supports President Saddam's initiative and believes it (would) lead to a comprehensive solution to all problems in the tense region within an international framework," he said.

In response to a question on the Arab attitude towards international sanctions, the minister said: "He who starves a Muslim Arab is an infidel. Yemen will not hesitate to provide any help required."

Commenting on an Iraqi report of Saudi troop concentrations on the Yemen border, he said: "I have no information and have not been advised about this at all." The Iraqi news agency, INA, had quoted travellers. (Reuters)

JORDAN

Israel warns Amman on breaking sanctions

From RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL moved closer yesterday to openly accusing Jordan of allowing Iraq to evade UN sanctions by using the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba. In an apparent hint of a future blockade, Israeli officials said Israel would not tolerate a repetition of the use of Aqaba by Iraq as a lifeline during the Iran-Iraq war.

The newspaper *Davar* said that at Sunday's cabinet meeting Moshe Arens, the defence minister, and senior military commanders had advised Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister, that King Hussein of Jordan was actively helping President Saddam Hussein by turning Aqaba into a "conduit for supplies". At the end of last week King Hussein assured the world that Jordan was aware of its obligations as a member of the United Nations and would "study" how to implement sanctions.

Israeli reports said that although no military supplies appeared to be passing through Aqaba, use of the port was a violation of the UN sanctions. Mr Arens said traffic through Aqaba was being watched closely: "There will be a blockade of Iraq and I suppose that, in the definition of the means to be taken in imposing that blockade, sight has not been lost of Aqaba."

Israeli television has shown film of lorries apparently containing food travelling to Iraq from Jordan and of fuel tankers crossing into Jordan from Iraq. The United Nations embargo approved on August 6 bans all trade with Iraq except for medical supplies and food for "humanitarian" purposes.

Diplomats said that King Hussein faced a painful dilemma over sanctions, not only because of political and military pressure from Baghdad but also because Jordan receives nearly all its oil from Iraq. David Levy, the Israeli foreign minister, said that King Hussein was "walking a tightrope" and misleading the West by taking the side of Iraq and "supporting aggression".

The invasion of Kuwait is presenting the king with one of the most difficult periods in his 38-year reign. He has veered from outright support

for President Saddam "an Arab patriot" to more recent denials that Jordan is an ally of Iraq and a more neutral stand on the question of US intervention in Saudi Arabia.

However, he is under intense pressure from the thousands of young Jordanians and Palestinian residents of Jordan who revere President Saddam as an Arab "saviour" and who are enlisting to serve in Iraq's armed forces. Some observers believe the Hashemite kingdom could break apart under the strain if King Hussein proves unable to resolve these tensions despite his flexibility.

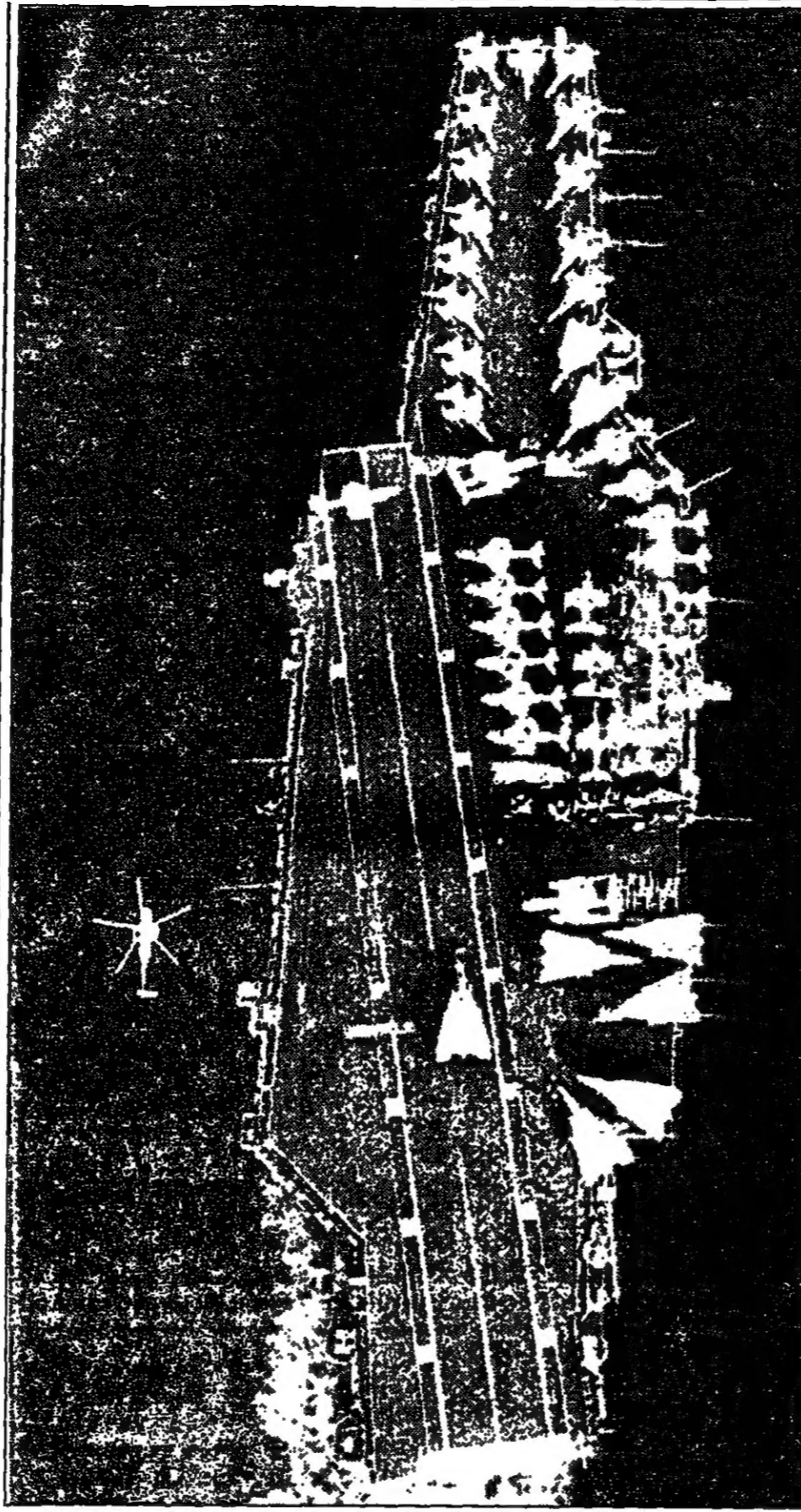
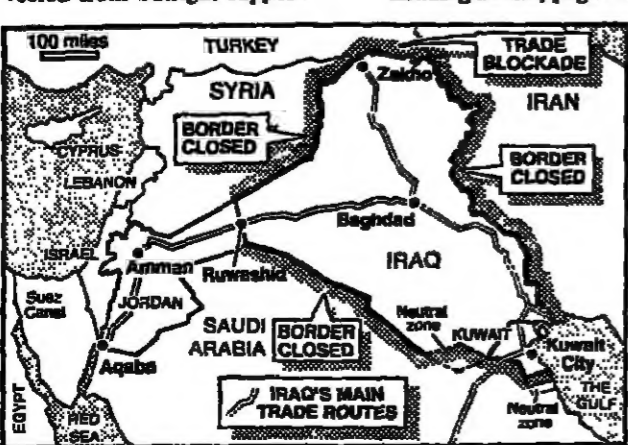
Israel has repeatedly warned Jordan that any entry of Iraqi forces into Jordan would constitute a *casus belli* for Israel. But Zeev Schiff, the leading Israeli military commentator, said it was not clear what sort of Iraqi deployment in Jordan would be construed by Israel as "crossing the red line". Iraqi officers could man Jordanian radar stations or communications networks, and Israel might take this to be a signal for action. "King Hussein's behaviour is seen by Israel as playing with fire," Mr Schiff said.

Other Israeli defence experts reported that Israeli monitoring posts along the Jordanian border had recently observed senior Iraqi army officers touring the frontier. They said Iraqi-Jordanian military collaboration was becoming "progressively more extensive".

AMMAN: Thirty Russians and four Germans crossed into Jordan yesterday after a land journey from Baghdad, border officials said.

Scores of Arab and other non-Western nationals also reached Jordan, Youssef Alian, a press photographer, reported from the Ruweishid border post, 210 miles northeast of Amman. He said commercial traffic was normal across the border, with lorries and oil tankers travelling back and forth. An average of one truck lorry or tanker crossed into Jordan every three or four minutes, he said. (AP)

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Leading article, page 11



Shipspace: a helicopter hovering above the aircraft carrier USS Independence, with her awesome strike power on display, as she sails up the Gulf of Oman.

PALESTINIANS

Masked youths hail 'great' Saddam

From RICHARD OWEN

PORTRAITS of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq plaster the walls and groups of masked youths chant "with our blood we will redeem you, oh great Saddam".

Slogans on buildings pour hatred and contempt on the "treacherous rulers of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia", and support President Saddam's call for an Arab holy war against "the modern Crusaders", a reference to American and British forces in the Gulf.

Across the Jordan valley both Palestinians and bedouin in Jordan continue to express fervent support for the Iraqi leader, burning British and US flags and signing up to fight on Iraq's behalf.

Yesterday the Palestine Liberation Organisation gave its full support to President Saddam's proposal that Iraq should be linked to a settlement of the Palestinian question and an Israeli withdrawal

from the West Bank and Gaza. The PLO praised Baghdad's proposal as "an objective approach" and accused Washington of "beating the drums of a destructive war and raising tension towards a complete explosion".

Yesterday the Israeli left, which has consistently advocated involving the PLO in Israeli-Palestinian peace talks, in the face of vehement Israeli right-wing opposition, unanimously concluded that the PLO and Yasser Arafat, its chairman, had made a disastrous mistake. "Arafat, disappointed by the suspension of his dialogue with the United States, and by lukewarm Syrian and Egyptian support for his organisation, has clutched at Iraq," the left-wing newspaper *Al Hamishmar* said. "Even as a step of despair, this has no justification. Arafat is causing himself irreparable damage."

Elazar Granot, leader of the left-wing Mapam party, said that by joining the "terrorist alliance" of Iraq and Libya against almost all other Arab countries and the entire international community, Mr Arafat had undermined the PLO's chances of being taken seriously in future as a potential negotiating partner. "The PLO has discredited itself," Mr Granot declared. "It has shown itself to be neither wise nor responsible."

On the West Bank, Palestinians were unrepentant. Some acknowledged that they did not admire President Saddam as a person or support all his actions. Others noted that Palestinians were as much at risk from an Iraqi attack on Israel as were Israelis. "Chemical weapons and bombs do not distinguish between Arabs and Jews," one shopkeeper said. "Who knows if an Iraqi missile might hit the Dome of the Rock?"

But Palestinians, young and old, support President Saddam because "he is a strong Arab ruler who will give us Palestine back". Ibrahim, a young orange seller, said, adding: "The Americans have done nothing for us. They back Israel all the time. Saddam was right to attack the Kuwaitis. They have given us nothing."

Had not Kuwait and Saudi Arabia generously funded the PLO cause? "It said in the Palestinian papers that they gave more to the Afghan rebels than to us," he replied.

Palestinian intellectuals make the same points, and add that President Saddam is a great leader because he has "changed the agenda" instead of just reacting to events. The fact that President Saddam has caused the crisis confrontation by invading a fellow Arab state is brushed aside. On the West Bank and in Gaza, the villains are America, Britain and Egypt.

SYRIA

Assad comes in out of the cold

From MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA

SYRIA's agreement to despatch troops to join the multinational force in the Gulf has astonished many in the Arab world and delighted the United States, but last night Saudi Arabia was still awaiting the first arrivals from Damascus.

There were fears in Washington that President Assad might fail to provide what one observer called a "crucial diplomatic fig leaf for the American intervention."

The presence of a single Syrian soldier would outweigh in symbolic terms the thousands of elite Egyptian troops now deployed in the Gulf because, as has been viewed for so long as the most hard-line, uncompromising and independent of Arab states.

Whatever Mr Assad's weaknesses, his enemies can not dismiss him like Egypt's presi-

dent Mubarak or the Gulf Emir, as an American lackey. Syria helped cause the humiliating withdrawal from Lebanon in 1983 of the last large scale American deployment in the Middle East. Its intelligence services gave valuable information to Syrian-backed militias and the pro-Iranian Shia Muslim organisation, Hezbollah. The last especially put it to devastating effect when a lone suicide truck bomber killed nearly 150 American marines at their Beirut barracks.

In Lebanon, a Christian radio station said Mr Assad would send a "token force" of 100 officers and men. Sources in Cairo suggested something grander — they said he would send 2,000. The Syrian media remained silent.

It seemed inconceivable even a week ago that President Assad, who has long been Israel's most implacable enemy, would send his forces to line up with those from the United States, Israel's main backer, against an Arab state, even if he has been at daggers drawn with President Saddam for over a decade.

Assad's move certainly put paid to Palestinian wishful thinking. One Palestinian diplomat said he had been encouraged by rumours last week that Syria had opened its border with Iraq and the two were planning joint action against the Western forces building up in Saudi Arabia. The rumours were given some credibility by the Syrian media's unusual reticence in taking Iraq to task for invading Kuwait.

Syria has been keen to come back into the Arab mainstream and the Gulf crisis has presented the ideal opportunity.

Steady nerves and united stand needed in face of shrewd opponent

By JOHN MOBERLY

WITH the big build-up of United States forces in Saudi Arabia there may be a temptation to focus on President Saddam Hussein's removal from power as being the principal objective of the international deployment of military forces in the Gulf region. This would be a serious error that would play into the hands of President Saddam and his associates in the Iraqi leadership.

President Saddam is no madman, at any rate in the sense that we commonly use the term. Though he has a record of ruthless disregard for the lives of those whom he sees as standing in his way, he is highly intelligent and a shrewd and flexible political operator. His judgment may be clouded on occasion by his lack of personal knowledge of the West, by his being surrounded by a suffocating personality cult and by his quickness to take offence.

But he proved his steadiness, determination and perseverance during Iraq's eight-year war against Iran. There can be no doubt that President Saddam will be quick to exploit any mistakes America and its international supporters may make. We underestimate him at our peril.

President Saddam also certainly miscalculated the degree of international solidarity in the face of his illegal occupation of Kuwait. This solidarity was demonstrated clearly by the level of support in the Security Council for two resolutions, one calling for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the other condemning his annexation claim.

But his strategy to handle the economic and now military pressure he is under is quite clear and is being adroitly pursued. One important element of it is to play upon the frustration and the deep resentment that exists in the Middle East at the failure of the international community to make

any progress towards securing Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza. This is a resentment compounded by the fear that the arrival of Soviet Jews in Israel and perhaps increasingly in the occupied territories will upset the demographic trend previously seen as favourable to the Palestinians.

Even before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait President Saddam's projection of himself as a victim of an Anglo-American plot to cut down to size the one Arab leader with the strength and determination to prevent a further erosion of the Arab position in Palestine found a ready echo elsewhere in the Arab world. He will now seize every opportunity to reinforce the credibility of this scenario, not only in the eyes of many Arabs but also more widely.

Another aspect of President Saddam's strategy will no doubt be to split the international consensus facing him. The more he is able to portray the American,

and the British, military build-up as having objectives beyond the defence of Saudi Arabia and the enforcement of the economic embargo imposed by the UN, the easier it may be for him to weaken the consensus. He will have in mind that permanent members of the Security Council, such as the Soviet Union and France, will be keen to preserve their links with the Arab world. They will be concerned, therefore, about not being too much at odds with the main stream of Arab opinion. President Saddam no doubt hopes that they and, still more, China will break ranks with Britain and America.

To give President Saddam as little room as possible for manoeuvring in this way, the international force build-up should continue to be presented as a defensive move to deter Iraq from attacking other countries. It is also desirable that measures taken to enforce the embargo on Iraq's oil sales, for example through naval action in

the Gulf, should have specific UN endorsement. This will also help to ease the position of those Arab governments that have sent troops to Saudi Arabia.

Any attempt to personalise US objectives in terms of overthrowing President Saddam is likely to backfire and to strengthen his position in Iraq and among Arab and Islamic communities. If his overthrow were perceived as being pursued directly by Western military action, there would be a risk of a violent reaction in the Middle East that would pose a threat to governments in the region that are friendly to the West and it could prejudice Western interests for a long time. The precedent of attempts to "topple" Nasser is not encouraging and the risks much greater.

Steady nerves will be required even if, as is possible, a stalemate develops.

Sir John Moberly is a former ambassador to Iraq.

COMMAND

Talks held to ensure forces are co-ordinated

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THREE key issues for ensuring the successful co-ordination of American, European and Arab forces arriving in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf were being examined in detail yesterday, as the United States announced further troop deployments including the 15,400-man 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault).

Command and control, communications and logistics, the topics of high level discussions in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, will be among the most complex elements to be resolved. At least a dozen countries are likely to be involved at some stage in coming to Saudi Arabia's aid.

Co-ordination of combat aircraft will be crucial because of the potential risk of friendly fighters firing on each other in the event of an air battle with the Iraqis. One official in Washington said: "We don't want this to be a US show. There are many countries involved and there has to be a proper command and control system and an effective working relationship in any action that may need to be taken."

The Saudis have made it clear that they want to command the air forces that operate from their country. As a result, Central Command, the American military headquarters set up in 1983 to replace the US Rapid Deployment Force, is trying to work out with the Saudi authorities exactly how the chain of command will operate.

The Saudi navy, air force and army are under the control of Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, a brother of King Fahd. The principal American commanders in Operation Desert Shield are General Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of Centcom, who is still based at the headquarters at MacDill air force base in Florida; Lieutenant General Charles H. Horner, who is responsible for the ground and air forces in Saudi Arabia, presently numbering at least 50,000; and Rear Admiral William Fogarty, in charge of the US naval forces in the region and based on the command ship, USS La Salle.

Britain's senior commander in the area, also in Riyadh, is Air Vice-Marshal Sandy Wilson, a former fighter pilot. Lt Gen Horner, who reports to Gen Schwarzkopf, will

make decisions on American troop deployments "in co-ordination with the Saudis". There is expected to be a joint headquarters set up in Riyadh.

R-Adm Fogarty, who will also report back to the Centcom headquarters in Florida, will liaise with the other naval forces arriving in the area to co-ordinate with the Saudis.

The French have already said that their naval force of seven warships, including the Clemenceau, will act independently. However, as with Nato, there will be an agreed pattern of co-ordination to ensure that the armada of ships deployed to the Gulf and the eastern Mediterranean share mutual objectives and do not conflict operationally.

The Arab contingent, which will eventually include ground forces from some of the 12 countries who voted to support Saudi Arabia at last week's Arab League summit in Cairo, will come under the control of the Saudis, according to sources in Washington.

One American official said: "A lot of co-ordination will be required, especially among countries who have not previously operated together. Initially this will be a hindrance, but in the long run we are sure it will be effective because there is a real spirit of cooperation."

The six nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council — Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Oman — operate the Peninsula Shield, a rapid deployment force. It is not yet clear, however, whether the multi-national unit will be brought in to defend Saudi Arabia. Thousands of Egyptian troops are already in defensive positions alongside American forces. Morocco and Syria are expected to send units to join the pan-Arab force under Saudi command. Gen Schwarzkopf yesterday warned the Iraqis that they would "pay a price" if they attacked Saudi Arabia.

Britain's military build-up in the Gulf continued yesterday, with regular flights of weapons, spares and equipment as three minicrafts left Scotland for the eastern Mediterranean. The men from 20 Squadron RAF Regiment, who will man the Rapier anti-aircraft missile batteries, will leave for Saudi Arabia shortly.

OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT: MILITARY CONFRONTATION



Bob Hawke, the Australian prime minister, bidding farewell to sailors on the frigate Darwin as she and the Adelaide left for the Gulf yesterday

UNITED STATES

Naval blockade will stop food getting to Iraq

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

ON THE day after Washington announced a naval blockade to enforce the UN trade embargo against Iraq, the White House said yesterday that no ships were attempting to breach the blockade and that "two or three" had turned back of their own volition.

Martin Fitzwater, the president's press secretary, said that international compliance with the comprehensive embargo had been excellent, and that there had been no clashes between US naval vessels and Iraqi ships.

He also declared that there would be no exceptions to the embargo. Although the UN resolution said food and medicines should be allowed into Iraq for "humanitarian" reasons, the administration clearly does not feel that there are life-threatening shortages in Iraq.

The administration is concerned by reports that supplies are continuing to reach Iraq through Jordan, but officials say they are optimistic that Jordan will comply with the embargo. Mr Fitzwater, speaking from Mr Bush's summer home in Kennebunkport, Maine, said the president would return to Washington

today for two days. On Wednesday he would be briefed on military developments in the Gulf before addressing Pentagon employees.

Huge daily dispatches to Saudi Arabia of men, planes, helicopters, tanks, missiles and other combat equipment continue.

General Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of US Central Command, said the deployment — nearly 7,000 miles by air and 12,000 by sea — was ahead of schedule. Pentagon officials say 50,000 men are now in place or on the way, and that the build-up would reach 100,000 within weeks, with contingency plans for the deployment of 200,000 men if necessary.

The first pooled reports from Saudi Arabia yesterday spoke of giant C-130 and C-5 transport planes landing every 10 minutes with troops and equipment, an intensity which has caught even the Saudis by surprise. Administration officials deny any wish to provoke President Saddam Hussein, but want sufficient land, sea and air forces in the region to permit not just the defence of Saudi Arabia, but also his convincing defeat if he is provoked.

"We will put in whatever level of troops we need, and we're bringing in more every day," said Paul Wolfowitz, the under-secretary of defence. "We are not being specific about figures; we're just putting in everything that we can get there. When we feel that we have enough, then we will stop."

The latest troops to be ordered east include a brigade of the 24th Mechanised Infantry Division, equipped with tanks and armoured personnel carriers, a brigade of the 101st Airborne Division equipped with helicopters, and thousands of marines from the 7th Marine Amphibious Force, based in California, and the 1st Marine Amphibious Brigade, based in Hawaii.

A fourth aircraft carrier, the USS John F. Kennedy, is preparing to sail from Norfolk, Virginia, either to relieve the Eisenhower, which is presently in the Red Sea, or to augment the three carrier battle groups already in the region.

THE NETHERLANDS

Dutch and Danes agree to join international force

FROM MARK FULLER IN AMSTERDAM

TWO Dutch frigates will be sent to join the multinational force in the Gulf. In a letter to parliament yesterday explaining its decision, the government said a military presence was justified because of "the vital importance for Europe of the stability, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Gulf states. And, not least, to guarantee the safety of Dutch nationals in the region."

The Netherlands has 159 nationals in Iraq, 88 in Kuwait and about 1,500 in Saudi Arabia.

The government said its move was also designed to boost international solidarity and to help discourage further Iraqi aggression. A maritime force was the most flexible military presence and could contribute to an eventual blockade of Iraqi ports.

The vessels are the Witte de With, a modern frigate with special air-defence systems and a Tarter guided-missile system, and the Pieter Florisz, a standard frigate with two

Lynx helicopters. Both ships are fitted with air-defence systems which can intercept missiles, including Exocets. The frigates, whose crews together total 360, also have protection against chemical weapons. They are to leave within a week.

The frigates' role will be decided in consultation with other members of the multinational force and the members of the Western European Union, the spokesman said. The Netherlands and Belgium have called for an urgent meeting of the union, under whose flag the Dutch ships will probably sail.

□ DENMARK: Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish foreign minister, has said Denmark would take part in an international maritime blockade against Iraq if it were organised under United Nations auspices and would, if necessary, send ships into the Gulf.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen praised the United States for

taking the initiative in sending forces to defend Saudi Arabia from possible Iraqi aggression. "It's almost shameful that we Europeans come limping behind," he said at the weekend.

He said international forces, under the auspices of the UN, could play the role of policeman in the Gulf to enforce a UN trade embargo against Iraq. He repeated that Denmark would not close its embassy in Kuwait, for to do so would legitimise the Iraqi annexation of the country.

□ FRANCE: The government yesterday refused to join the United States in seizing tankers laden with Iraqi oil hours after a French aircraft carrier and two other warships left for the Gulf. A spokesman said a UN trade embargo against Iraq and Kuwait did not extend to intercepting shipments of Iraqi oil.

The aircraft carrier Clemenceau, guided-missile cruiser Colbert and supply ship Var earlier left Toulon for the Suez Canal, defence sources said.

AUSTRALIA

Frigates given mixed send-off

TWO Australian Navy guided-missile frigates yesterday left for the Gulf to join the multinational force. They are expected to arrive in about 22 days' time.

"Australia has an important interest in the Gulf," Bob Hawke, the prime minister, told the crews of Darwin and Adelaide, and the supply ship Success, which will leave today. "It's important for Australia that the world understand big countries cannot invade small neighbours and get away with it."

"Your mission is also important for the world and not just Australia because, if the end of the Cold War is in fact to usher in an era of peace, then the world at large must be able to show that it is capable of giving effect to the principles of the United Nations Charter."

Mr Hawke later branded as nonsense criticism that Australia was involving itself unnecessarily in an issue that was not its concern. "People were using exactly that sort of language of appeasement in the 1930s, and the world paid a terrible price for that sort of erroneous analysis," he said.

While John Hewson, the leader of the Opposition, has supported the move, some smaller political parties, including the Greens and some members of Mr Hawke's own Labor party, have criticised it.

A small band of protesters waved placards condemning Australia's involvement in the Gulf, and shouted: "Australia out of the Gulf — out, out, out," at the Darwin as it left Garden Island.

Garth Evans, the foreign affairs minister, said politicians who had spoken out against Australia's decision to send the warships had fundamentally misread the Middle East confrontation. "This is not remotely comparable to Vietnam or any other controversial involvement of Australian troops in the past," he said.

"It's much more akin to Korea and other situations in which Australians have gone abroad in support of multilateral UN-organised peace-keeping operations or sanctions-enforcement operations."

There are 127 Australians still trapped in Kuwait and Iraq.

SOVIET UNION

Cool response to initiative

FROM MARY DREWSKY IN MOSCOW

YURI Gromitskiy, a Soviet foreign ministry spokesman, yesterday described President Saddam Hussein of Iraq's proposals and conditions for ending the conflict over Kuwait as "a so-called initiative" which Moscow would need time to consider. "We must examine it to determine how realistic it is to implement its conditions," he added that it would hardly be possible for all the conditions to be fulfilled at once.

He declined to be drawn on whether the condition that Israel should withdraw from the occupied Arab territories was an aim with which Moscow could sympathise.

Mr Gromitskiy said the Soviet Union wanted to wish the Arabs' unity "in the

interests of solving the present conflict which can only harm Arab interests."

He confirmed that the Soviet Union was engaged in intense diplomacy with many of the parties involved, including the United States, Iraq, Yemen and Syria, and did not deny that Syria's contacts with Washington had been made at Moscow's suggestion.

Some of the Soviet Union's diplomatic efforts appeared to have paid off with an announcement by Tass that Iraq had agreed to the evacuation of Soviet citizens. The agency said that the communication on evacuation set up by President Gorbachev at the end of last week and headed by Igor

Belousov, a deputy prime minister, was working on possible routes and the provision of food and transport.

Tass said Moscow had been assured by Iraqi officials that Soviet citizens were under no direct threat and had promised "a correct and considerate attitude towards them during the evacuation". It added that no Soviet citizen had been injured during the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

An earlier disclosure by Gianni De Michelis, the Italian foreign minister, that the Soviet evacuation was almost complete was not confirmed.

On the role of the remaining Soviet military advisers in Iraq and Kuwait, the defence ministry said they were there in a "defence capacity".

JERUSALEM NOTEBOOK by Richard Owen

Israelis dust down the shelter as war clouds gather again

My neighbour Shlomo commented that "we've been through all this before" as we surveyed the inside of our communal bomb shelter yesterday. "1967, 1973, you name it. We will survive again... Mind you, this business about gas masks is something new." An Israeli bomb shelter is an impressive and, in the present circumstances, a reassuring sight. All buildings are required by law to have one. To reach ours, in a block of flats in a modern district near the United Nations headquarters in West Jerusalem, we go down a flight of stairs to the cellar. Next to the cellar is a big white iron door.

Shlomo, a lawyer by profession, produces a key, and the door, like the entrance to a bank safe, swings open to reveal a room 12ft by 8ft, full of tools, old suitcases and assorted junk. The steel door has a rubber seal to keep out radioactivity and poison gas. On the other side of the room is a small escape hatch leading to the garden above. "Of course, all this will be cleared out when the time comes," Shlomo said, waving a hand at the debris. How will we know when the time comes? "We will know. We've been

through all this before." Since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Israel has been at pains to assert that it is not involved. On the other hand for President Saddam

Relax! We've seen it all before



Hussein and his fervent supporters among many ordinary Arabs, Palestinians included, the question of Israel and Palestine is paramount.

There have been waves of panic,

notably last Thursday when Iraq claimed that Israeli war planes had been painted in US markings for use in the Gulf. Israeli commentators are asking why the government, which a few months ago was raising the alarm about Baghdad's aggressive intentions, is now trying to impose calm. Some take perverse pleasure in the fact that even Israel, which in this dispute had for once seemed peripheral, is becoming involved because of President Saddam's threats and his proposal that withdrawal from Kuwait should be linked to an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank.

The question anxiously asked everywhere, in shops, banks and queues, is "What do you think will happen?" Outwardly there is the calm of a "phony war", with Israelis and tourists sitting at pavement cafes in the sunshine. But the rush to buy gas masks is an indication that Israelis are worried. One shop in Tel Aviv has sold its entire stock and is ordering thousands more from West Germany, together with protective clothing and boots. A row has broken out over whether gas masks should be distributed to the public now or — as the government prefers — stored in civil

defence depots until really needed. The government, the newspaper *Haret* wrote yesterday, was taking "a calculated risk" by assuming that protective equipment could be distributed to the entire population in time.

An Israeli opinion poll yesterday said that 62 per cent of Israelis want gas masks to be distributed immediately. A lawyer, Dani Ernst, has petitioned the Supreme Court to try to force the authorities to hand them out.

But officials fear the masks would be lost, pushed to the back of cupboards, or used by children as toys and broken. Moreover, Israeli generals claim that Iraq does not have the capacity to put chemical weapons warheads on missiles, and would have to deliver poison gas by aircraft, which Israeli air defences would "blow out of the sky" long before they reached Israel.

Israelis, with their natural scepticism about official statements, are taking no chances, and like Shlomo are beginning to clear out their underground shelters. A report issued last year revealed that half the shelters are in poor condition, full of household rubbish, and

sometimes water and vermin. The shelters are supposed to be dry, clean and equipped with blankets, barrels of water, chemical toilets and enough tinned food for the inhabitants — in our case, three families crammed together in the one small room.

Although civil defence regulations are printed in Israeli telephone directories, the new threat of chemical weapons has caused confusion. Some officials recommend the bomb shelters, while others suggest that householders should seal off an upstairs room as a refuge "because the gas would settle on the ground".

A hairdresser just off the Jaffa Road in central Jerusalem yesterday, Benny the barber and his customers refused to believe Iraq would be insane enough to attack. "I was born in Jerusalem under the British mandate," Benny said. "I have lived through all our wars. Saddam Hussein is not crazy, he knows that if he sends one rocket, just one, to Tel Aviv or Haifa, Iraq would be flattened in 24 hours. As flat as this counter." He brought his broad palm down on the surface with a bang. Twenty-four hours? "OK, less."

EGYPT

Voice of Baghdad incites uprising

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN NICOSIA

"OH YOUTHS of the Nile, rise up. Oh sons of Cairo, rise up to vindicate the Arabs and Muslims and to defend dignity and honour, as the covetous foreign powers are desecrating our chaste lands surrounding holy Mecca and Medina. Egyptian youths, advance and hit imperialist and Zionist interests everywhere on Egyptian soil. Bar foreign powers from passing through the Suez Canal, which was dug with the blood, sweat and tears of our forefathers."

Since Saturday, the 54 million people of Egypt have nightly been harangued with such Iraqi propaganda and calls to subversion on a new radio station, "The Voice of Arab Egypt," beamed from Baghdad and understood to be run by a wing of Iraq's intelligence service.

The broadcasts are being taken with extreme seriousness by Egyptian security authorities who have ordered new internal security mea-

sures to protect Arab and foreign embassies in Cairo and the thousands of foreigners living there. Security around the government has also been tightened.

Western observers said that because of widespread economic discontent, the anti-government activities of Muslim extremists and spiralling prices, Egypt, the most populous Arab nation, was ripe for a programme of subversion such as that now being mounted by the Iraqis.

So far Egypt and Syria have been the two main Arab countries where there have been no popular demonstrations in favour of Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, and where decisions to take troops to join the new Arab force in the Gulf appear to have won wide popular approval.

But, as the riots by police trainees in 1986 and the Cairo bread riots of 1977 showed, there is an explosive level of discontent in Egyptian society lying just below the surface. President Mubarak has been resisting economic reforms — including subsidy cuts — demanded by the International Monetary Fund for fear of repercussions on the streets.

Baghdad's decision to open subversive broadcasts was seen in diplomatic circles as only the first of many efforts President Saddam may make to try and influence the public in moderate Arab states over the heads of their rulers.

"Look at what Hosni Mubarak, the chorus of brokers, and those who trade in politics are doing," the new station asserted. "The Egyptian lands are turning into a cover for foreigners, who are on Arab lands and in Arab holy places. The Egyptian skies are open for Zionists and US aircraft to attack our brothers in Arabism and Islam."

There were signs yesterday that some of the opposition parties in Egypt were turning against Egypt's decision to send forces to the Gulf, and there has been a diplomatic report of similar opposition inside the younger officer class in the armed forces.


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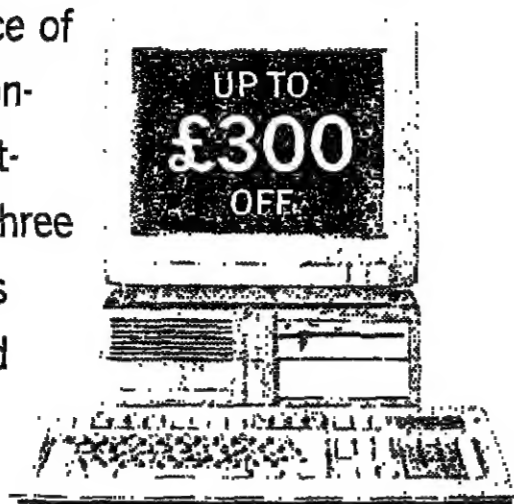
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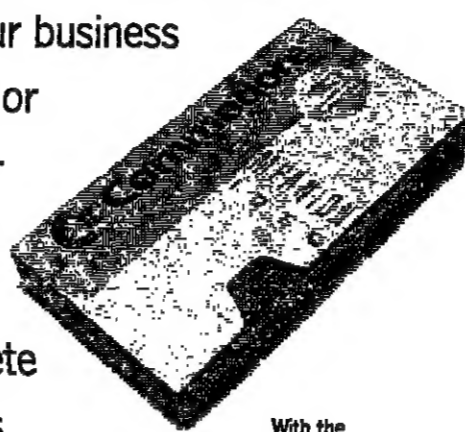
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Here's where to run to

[illegible]

MPs urge review of spending on response to global warming

By RICHARD FORD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MINISTERS were urged yesterday to review the multi-million pound energy research budget and to re-examine spending on programmes that are key aspects of the United Kingdom's response to the greenhouse effect.

A report by the committee

called for a speeding up of the department's review of the potential of wave power. It added that if significant errors in earlier assessments of wave energy devices were discovered, an independent body should investigate allegations that there had been deliberate distortion of evidence.

The report criticised the amount of money provided for nuclear publicity by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) compared with the cash spent by the department on other promotional activity. It said the planned spending in 1990-91 of £3.1 million by UKAEA on

its public information programme was disproportionately large by comparison with the department's £3.3 million publicity budget. The big element in the department's publicity budget was promoting energy efficiency.

Geoffrey Chipperfield, permanent under-secretary at the department, told the committee that spending on energy efficiency had been reduced 12 months ago because the government decided that general publicity on the topic was no longer effective because there was greater public understanding of energy efficiency. The MPs questioned whether minist-

ers had adopted the right priorities for research and development. "We believe that the department needs to keep its expenditure under close scrutiny to ensure that its priorities remain appropriate, and we regard its spending plans for 1991-2 and 1992-3 as more than usually provisional."

The report said targets for control of carbon dioxide emissions might lead to a re-examination of the level of departmental spending on energy efficiency and research and development. "Spending more money does not necessarily make policies more effective, but we will not easily be

convinced that tiny or even declining budgets, as in the cases of several important research and development areas and energy efficiency, are appropriate for programmes which should be significant aspects of the UK's response to the greenhouse effect."

Questioning whether ministers had adopted the right priorities for research and development, the report said: "We doubt that an R and D programme which involves spending three times as much on energy R and D as on all other energy R and D put together is a good reflection of the UK's future energy needs and opportunities."

The report showed that nuclear R and D amounted to 78 per cent of the budget in 1989-90, falling to a projected 72.1 per cent in 1990-1.

It also criticised the department's insistence that expenditure on research into coal-based energy was conditional on the involvement of industrial partners, whereas this did not apply to any of the nuclear R and D. The report said that unless the department increased its assistance to British Coal's topping cycle research, which aims to increase the thermal efficiency of coal-fired generation, the percentage of its R and D budget spent on coal-based energy

would fall from 4.2 per cent to a trifling 1.5 per cent.

The report also questioned the considerable costs of a further 60 years' work on fusion reactors against the potential benefits from a commercial fusion reactor that would not be available until the second half of the next century at the earliest. The report added that on present estimates the UKAEA faced liabilities of more than £3 billion for decommissioning nuclear reactors and other facilities.

The Department of Energy's Spending Plans, 1990-91: Energy Committee Seventh Report (Stationery Office, £7.85)

North Sea rig strikers condemned as cynical

By KERRY GILL

LEADERS of the unofficial strikes that have hit essential maintenance work in the North Sea oil and gas industries were yesterday accused of "cynical opportunism" in an attempt to increase union power offshore, by the director-general of the United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association.

As up to 73 platforms were said to be affected by the fourth 24-hour unofficial strike in less than two weeks, Harold Hughes claimed that the action by thousands of contract workers had nothing to do with their demand for improved safety on platforms.

Speaking in Aberdeen, Dr Hughes described the action by the Offshore Industry Liaison Committee as disgraceful. He said: "The oil companies are engaged on a huge programme of improving safety measures costing at least £750 million. Now that this work, it is seen as an ideal time to use their weapon of strikes, and to do so in the name of safety is disgraceful."

"We do not want to inflame passions, but we would persuade everybody to get back to work and to deal with any grievances through the correct, official union procedures... we are very concerned for the single reason that this summer the industry is carrying out the biggest programme of offshore work. Normally, this would be repair and maintenance, but this year it is mostly very important safety-related work stemming from the Piper Alpha tragedy."

The main safety work includes repositioning automatic emergency shutdown valves, to meet a government order, and fitting seabed isolation valves with fail-safe devices. The work is being done by contract workers.

Dr Hughes said that he was fed up with accusations from strike leaders that the industry was not interested in having a single authority to regulate safety. His association had recommended such an authority at the public enquiry into the Piper Alpha disaster.

The unions have called for safety offshore to come under the Health and Safety Executive. Dr Hughes said that this would be accepted by his association, but that the government should be allowed to choose the safety authority.

Dr Hughes said that the industry had safety committees offshore and allowed workers to elect anyone to them, including trade unionists. "The trade unions are seeking a situation where only trade unionists can be the safety representatives offshore," he said. "This tends to be the

situation in Norway, but there are far more trade unionists offshore in Norway."

On the strikers' demand for union recognition offshore, he said that most workers employed directly by the oil companies belonged to unions. Contract workers had full negotiating rights with their own employers.

"The official trade union leaders have walked away from this dispute and have stimulated this action," Dr Hughes said. "Their behaviour has led to a very unstructured, unfocused dispute which is rapidly running out of control. This industry is spending £6 billion a year on exploration, maintenance, safety, operating and installing new platforms. To have it held hostage in this way is cavalier to the point of irresponsibility." Contract workers' take-home pay had increased by about 34 per cent in the year ending in June. The dispute was about enhancement of union power offshore.

"We cannot have the situation where, on something as complex and as potentially dangerous as an offshore platform, the offshore installation manager has his responsibilities diluted," Dr Hughes said. "His job is modelled on that of a ship's captain and, when a ship's crew goes on strike, that is regarded as something called mutiny."

Ronald McDonald, chairman of the liaison committee, said: "We have confirmed action on 73 installations. We are delighted by the support shown again today. It proves the action is snowballing."

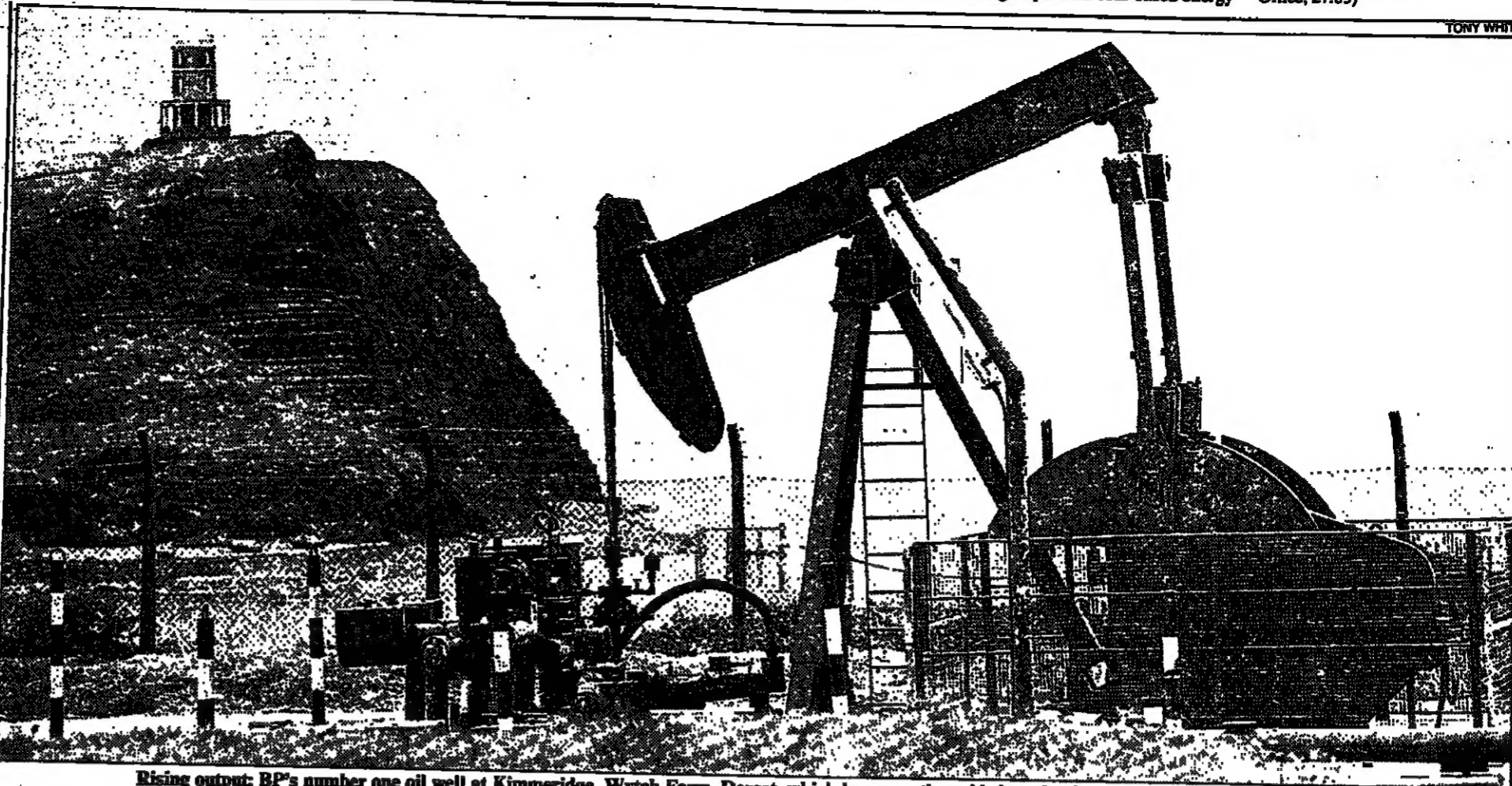
The men were seeking a full agreement on union recognition that would, itself, enhance work safety.

The committee said that some men working on the Trident facility at Faslane, Strathclyde, had downed tools in sympathy with colleagues dismissed for joining the offshore dispute, and more men at the naval base would strike today.

The Offshore Contractors' Council, which represents the employers, said that most of the 10,000 contractors' men offshore worked normally.

Shell, worst hit by the recent dispute, said that only 250 out of 2,000 contractors' men had joined the action. Yesterday, there were still more than 300 men sitting-in on platforms and accommodation vessels in Shell's Brent field. BP said that all but 76 of its 1,435 contractors' men were working normally.

The liaison committee said strikes would continue unless the dismissed men were reinstated.



Rising output: BP's number one oil well at Kimmeridge, Wytham, Dorset, which has recently trebled production to 100 barrels a day

UK will be self-sufficient in oil for almost a decade

THE United Kingdom is expected to remain self-sufficient in oil until almost the end of the decade, with substantial production levels continuing for at least 25 years, it was disclosed yesterday in the annual review of oil and gas prospects in the Grampian region (Kerry Gill writes).

The review says that more than 80 new fields could be developed over the next 20 years, and that the industry could provide more than 50,000 jobs in the region in the 1990s. Although the forecasts were made before the present tension in the Middle East, the

authors believe that their predictions, which were prepared after lengthy talks with the oil industry, will not be affected.

Over the past five years the demand for oil in the UK has increased from about 1.6 million barrels a day to 1.7 million barrels a day. That demand is expected to remain at the next two years. From 1992, however, demand is expected to increase by about 1 per cent a year.

The United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association believes that oil production will rise to about 2 million barrels from the new year.

Earlier this summer, the production rate was up to 1.9 million barrels a day.

Nicol Stephen, chairman of the Grampian economic development committee, said the predictions emphasised the prospects for the UK continental shelf. "The continental shelf is a mature, politically stable oil province accessible to major world markets. As the centre for this crucial industry, that has to be good news for Aberdeen and Grampian," he said.

The report says that 38 exploration rigs were working in the UK sector of the northern and central North Sea, the highest number for 10 years. That is an indication of restored confidence in the offshore industry following the collapse of oil prices four years ago, it says.

By next year the number could rise to 39, falling to about 20 by the end of the century and dropping to 17 by 2006. There were at present 51 oilfields involved in production.

Mr Stephen said: "The forecasts mean more fields, more jobs and more activity. With its excellent facilities, geographical position and supportive attitude to new development, Grampian will reinforce its role as the natural centre for all sorts of energy-related business."

Oil prices are expected to rise as there is an increasing reliance on Opec oil during the decade to meet a world shortfall in supplies. The review says that investment in additional supplies from the stable North Sea will become all the more attractive to the producers, leading to maintained drilling levels and more field development.

An energy jungle was inevitable while nations refused to make themselves self-sufficient, and inherent instability verged on madness with the US relying on a distant feudal desert monarchy for half of its oil supplies.

Tony Benn, MP for Chesham and chairman of the left-wing Labour Campaign Group of MPs, said last night that UN sanctions should be tightened. He said that the parallel military actions by the US had not been authorised by the security council and could make the situation worse.

"Certainly if the United States were to launch a pre-emptive military strike of any kind, or even to remain on a permanent basis, it could well unite the Arab world against the West and destroy the unity that has been achieved at the UN," he said.

On Saturday Enoch Powell, a former Tory cabinet minister, criticised the Labour party for not demanding the recall of parliament and the government for sending forces to defend a foreign frontier without laying its reasons before parliament.

Kenneth Baker, the Conservative chairman, has called a temporary truce in his party's attacks on Labour because of the confrontation in the Gulf.

He has decided that the public would recoil from a further bout of party political mud-slinging at a time when British air and naval units are at risk of attack from Iraq. Plans to renew this week the "summer heat on Labour" campaign have been quietly shelved pending the outcome of Western intervention in the region.

Greens and CND in alliance against Gulf military action

By JOHN WINDER

AN UNLIKELY but temporary alliance was formed yesterday to give a formal voice to minority opposition in the country to British and American military action in the Gulf.

The Green party and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament issued a joint statement that expressed alarm at the presence of American troops in the Gulf and condemned the decision to send British forces to supplement them. The ad-hoc grouping was composed over the weekend to express the views of the 25 per cent of British people that the Greens say polls show to be opposed to the present military build-up against Iraq's actions.

Yesterday's statement supported UN action in agreeing economic sanctions against Iraq, but said that the presence of foreign troops representing countries with vested interests in the region was destabilising. "Those countries have been largely responsible for the arms build-up in the Gulf through their historical role of selling weapons to all sides, and their actions are particularly inappropriate," it said.

Rowland Morgan, of the Green party, said that he saw a risk of an oil war of the type the party had predicted for the past decade. He said the present situation was the critical test of the world's ability to conserve world energy resources and, in the post-cold war situation, to resolve conflict peacefully.

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Courting couple may hold Gow bomb clue

A courting couple could provide vital information for police hunting the IRA unit that killed Ian Gow, the Conservative MP for Eastbourne.

The couple were seen in a car close to the MP's home in Hants, East Sussex, the evening before he died after a bomb exploded under his car two weeks ago.

Yesterday as Sussex police called for the couple to come forward, Inspector Dick Horner said: "We don't suspect this couple. The road is one of the main routes through the village and could have been used by the bombers. Several people saw this couple between 9.30pm and 11.30pm and it is possible they might have noticed something."

They were seen in a white saloon bearing a black number plate with white letters. It was parked half a mile from Mr Gow's home at the Hants Road entrance to Saxon Nurseries. The appeal for the couple to identify themselves was made after police mounted six roadblocks around Hants before dawn yesterday in the continuing search for two Ford Sierra cars seen near the village before the bombing.

Strike threat by ITN staff

Independent Television News could face strike action if management this week refuses to reconsider its 4.5 per cent pay offer and plans to introduce compulsory all-night working at half the present night premium rate.

ITN staff yesterday unanimously called on their unions to organise a ballot for industrial action "unless major and immediate concessions" are made at talks later this week. This could mean one-day strikes similar to those organised by BBC staff last year.

Rushdie appeal

An appeal against the ban on a video depicting Salman Rushdie, the writer, as a drunkard who tortures and shoots Moslems will be heard on Friday. The Video Appeals Committee will decide whether to grant a certificate to International Guerrillas, banned by the British Board of Film Classification last month.

CORRECTION

The replica Concorde at the Bognor Regis Birdman Rally, pictured in yesterday's later editions, was flown by its maker, Allan Warren, of Beckenham, Kent, and not, as stated, by a Ford open prison inmate. We apologise for this mistake.

As the grouse fall to the guns, a lone magpie turns savage

By RONALD FAUX AND MICHAEL MCCARTHY

AS GROUSE fell to the guns on moorlands around Britain yesterday, the glorious 13th, news came that a Nantwich doctor had been attacked by a magpie.

This elegant twist on the theme of men biting dogs led Dr John Turner, aged 77, of Rose Farm, Worleston, to raise the need to deal with the explosion of magpies with the Country Landowners Association.

The association is seeking ways of controlling the species, which it now describes as a "feathered terrorist". Dr Turner asked for the subject to be put on the agenda of the association's Cheshire branch after he caught a magpie in an outhouse feeding on the family cat's dinner.

Instead of showing the normal timid respect of bird for man, the magpie attacked him. "More seriously, my impression is that magpie numbers have greatly increased in the last few years, particularly around here and particularly in the spring," he said. Magpies had attacked

successive hatches of mallard duck, killed a dozen five-week old chickens within half an hour on a poultry farm and raided swallows' nests to eat the young.

Association members are alarmed that a draft EC directive would seem to protect the birds, which can at present be culled legally by landowners who believe there are too many of the birds on their property.

Dr Turner said: "There is evidence that magpies spread disease when they peck through the tops of milk bottles." Back on the grouse moors, hunt saboteurs succeeded in disrupting the Duke of Westminster's shoot in the Forest of Bowland in Lancashire. The duke's party of eight gents abandoned the shoot after the first drive when a crowd of more than 50 saboteurs appeared on the 19,000-acre Abbotswood estate at Haworththwaite Fell.

Rob Banks, the estate manager, said: "People were frustrated, as the signs were

hopeful for a good day." Ben Ponton, national spokesman for the Hunt Saboteurs' Association, whose claims of widespread disruption of shoots were not backed up by local police reports, said: "We believe it is wrong that people should spend their leisure time shooting animals and we will be continuing with our actions throughout the season."

Although other groups of saboteurs were active in Durham and Northumberland, police reported no incidents, and in most places the glorious twelfth, a day late for falling on a Sunday, got under way unimpeded, with bags on most estates expected to be much better than last year, when the birds were badly affected by a parasitic disease.

Grouse from North Yorkshire were on the menu at the Savoy hotel in London last night, plainly roasted, for £22.50. Birds will be on sale in the game department at Harrods this morning, "priced at about £15", a store spokesman said.

Crush barrier alarm system

By NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A CROWD monitoring system capable of rapidly pinpointing life-threatening crushes at open-air concerts and sports stadia has been developed by British engineers in time for the new soccer season.

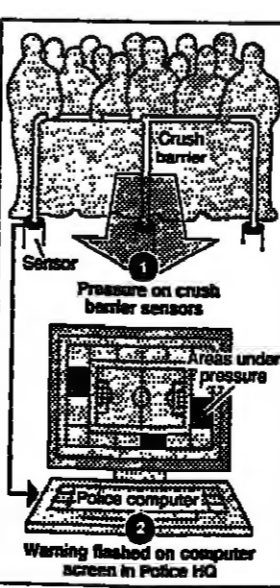
The network, which has been on trial at Manchester United football club, uses carefully-sited sensors to detect hazardous crowd build-ups on the terraces and near stairwells, passageways and entrances.

If the system had been in place at Hillsborough, Sheffield, during the 1989 FA Cup semi final, the incident that led to the loss of 95 lives might have been avoided, the system's inventors believe.

Detecting potentially dangerous build-ups is based on visual, qualitative judgments by police and safety officials using television crowd control cameras or officers on the ground.

For the first time, senior officials will have an accurate, quantitative measure of how packed supporters or audiences are becoming.

This will allow the quick



deployment of officers before a situation worsens, said Frank Woodhead, a divisional manager of NNC of Knutsford, Cheshire, part of the GEC group and the company which has developed the network.

At the heart of the system, which a team at the company's engineering development centre began investigating after the Hillsborough disaster, are pressure sensors installed at the base of terrace

barriers. The sensors, which are "beer and vandal-proof" and designed to appear as part of a television monitor in a central police control room.

The monitor, which divides the stadium into zones, carries a colour code which changes from green through to yellow, orange and red, depending on the pressure building-up. Similar centrally linked sensors, called pressure pads, are installed on the walls approaching entrances and exits and along stairwells.

Mr Woodhead said that the system, which is believed to be a world first and on which patents have been filed, also provided a record of the crowd pressure that arises routinely during a game such as when a team scores. This could play a role in how safety officials allocate crowds to various parts of the stadium during subsequent matches.

The network could also lead to sports and music stadium owners redesigning parts of the venues where pressure difficulties arise frequently, Mr Woodhead suggested.

The Football League said that it was aware of the system and was watching to see how it developed.

Our man in Prague sees new spring

By ROBIN YOUNG

A BRITISH civil servant who is to be seconded to the office of the Czech prime minister as a special adviser on employment policy will be witnessing a second revolution in Prague in his new job.

Alan Cranston, deputy head of finance policy at the Department of Employment, was in Prague in 1968 as a student when Soviet tanks rolled in. His new appointment is the first of its kind under the government's "know how" programme of making Whitehall skills in job creation and business management available to East European countries.

The programme was set up to help the reforming countries of Eastern Europe with advice and training, and at present covers Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The appointment of Mr Cranston, aged 38, comes after a visit to Prague earlier this year by Michael Howard, the employment secretary.

Leading article, page 11

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Finding of gene may aid cancer research

By THOMSON PRENTICE
MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE discovery of a gene involved in an obscure, incurable disease may be a key to advances in cancer research, scientists said yesterday.

The defective gene causes neurofibromatosis, also known as NF1, a disorder of the central nervous system that affects about 20,000 people in Britain. The condition produces a baffling variety of symptoms, including benign tumours, called neurofibromas. Researchers now believe that these may be an intermediate stage between normal tissue and cancer.

The NF1 gene, which was identified last month, has been characterised since as one of a group called tumour-suppressor genes, which, when normal, keep cancer growth switched off, but, when defective, allow tumours to progress. They are known to be among the causes of cancers of the lung, the breast and the colon.

"We expect it will make a fundamental contribution to our understanding of cancer genetics," Raymond White, professor of human genetics at Utah University, who helped to locate the gene, said yesterday. Future experiments might suggest new forms of therapy to block cell growth in neurofibromas, he said.

Professor White's research is reported in this week's issue of the scientific journal *Cell*.

John Blackwell, general secretary of the Neurofibromatosis Association, a British charity raising funds for research into the condition, said: "The new information about the gene is an important advance in the treatment of NF1 and may also be of great significance in cancer research."

"We are delighted by the rate at which progress is being made. Until recently, few people knew anything about this disorder."

Children of parents with the defective NF1 gene stand a 50 per cent chance of having neurofibromatosis, but the severity of symptoms in an individual is unpredictable.

Tumours can appear on the spinal cord, in the brain or near vital organs. Deafness, facial disfigurement and bone deformities may also occur.

● A British woman who settled in Tasmania in the mid-19th century is responsible for the island now having a very high rate of Huntington's chorea, a rare, inherited nervous disorder, according to Australian researchers. The woman arrived in Tasmania in 1848 and bore 13 children, most of whom had the condition, and 75 per cent of Tasmania's cases of it can now be traced back to her, doctors say in the *Medical Journal of Australia*.

Tasmania has 12.1 cases per 100,000 people, compared to a rate of between three and seven per 100,000 in the rest of the developed world.

Ambulance chiefs call for high-speed emergency teams

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

AMBULANCE leaders yesterday outlined proposals to improve emergency services in the wake of disasters such as the Hillsborough stadium tragedy and the Clapham rail crash.

Vernon Jolliffe, national secretary of the Association of Chief Ambulance Officers, said the service in the next century would rely on helicopters and motor-cycles speeding highly trained teams to accidents.

Skilled treatment of victims would begin at the incident scene with one qualified paramedic in each ambulance team, he said. In addition, a paramedic rescue service, with specially trained staff, would be set up to support other emergency services at high-risk functions, including football matches.

The service would help

coastguard and cliff rescue services and be on standby for mountaineering expeditions and mining accidents. Ambulance staff applying to join the service would have to pass a rigorous medical examination to ensure they had the necessary stamina.

Launching the *Ambulance 2000* report in London, Mr Jolliffe said that the ambulance service must remain part of the National Health Service. He rejected recent proposals by the Chief and Assistant Fire Officers' Association to take over accident and emergency operations, claiming it would increase costs without an improvement in services. Close accountability to medical colleagues was vital, he said.

All ambulance services in the United Kingdom would be made into NHS emergency

resource centres to mastermind medical plans for dealing with disasters involving serious injury, the report says. Each of the 66 chief ambulance officers would take responsibility for health emergency planning and "site control" for the health service in their area.

The standard of first aid and medical facilities at big sporting events and other large gatherings would improve dramatically in the next ten years, the report says.

Value for money is an important factor. Funding for improved services would come from several sources, the report adds. They would include the extra money for defibrillation machines and staff training announced by Kenneth Clarke, the health secretary, last week. However, the service would also have to rely heavily on voluntary contributions and efficiency savings, the report says.

Money could be raised by selling services such as a message service for GPs, handling an emergency bed bureau and managing hospital fire and security arrangements. Fleet management expertise could also be marketed to cover all types of NHS vehicle and many hospital transport services, where savings could be made.

An association spokesman said money could also be raised by offering commercial training for companies to comply with regulations on health hazards. The report suggested much wider training for ambulance paramedics, to include emergency obstetric and gynaecological treatment and more drug therapy.

Roger Poole, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, supported the increased paramedic training but he condemned the report as a smoke-screen to sell off non-emergency ambulance services. "The plans give a green light for individual services to break with national standards for non-emergency work," he said.

Ambulance 2000 (Association of Chief Ambulance Officers, Dorset Ambulance Headquarters, Ringwood Road, St Leonards, Ringwood, BH24 2SP; £20)

GPs get extra £110m to improve surgeries

By JILL SHERMAN

FAMILY practitioners were yesterday allocated an extra £110 million to fund surgery improvements and pay practice staff taken on before March 31 this year.

The additional cash means the government has had to pay £469 million this year to honour a commitment to fund all developments for doctors' surgeries put in hand before March, in advance of cash limits being imposed this April.

GPs capitalised on the open-ended offer by taking on high numbers of practice nurses, receptionists, physiotherapists and other practice staff. More than £350 million has been allowed for staff pay and £113 million for improvements to premises, in an allocation which is more than double the £232 million spent in 1989/90.

Doctors have paid the price of increasing staff in advance. Only £15 million has been allocated this year to pay for new staff or to make improvements mid year. The £469 million also only allows for a

"reasonable" cost of living increase for existing staff, so extra increments will have to be covered by the £15 million.

Under regulations detailed in the GP contract that came into effect in April, the government has to provide 70 per cent of the costs for every staff member employed by GPs in March 1990, and every premises improvement scheme authorised by that date.

The British Medical Association said it was concerned that the allocation made no mention of salary increments for present staff. "We fear that GPs will have to dig into their development costs to fund salary increments. We do not think £15 million, which is only 3.2 per cent extra this year, will go very far to meet requirements," a spokeswoman said.

Announcing details of the extra money yesterday, Virginia Bottomley, the health minister, said GPs and their services represented the basic building block of the health service. "This is a further investment in the family doctor service. It will help GPs implement the new contract."

National condom week opens with rallying cry to women

WOMEN should buy and carry condoms themselves instead of relying on their partner, the director general of the British Safety Council said yesterday (Jill Sherman writes).

Launching "national condom week", James Tye said that if women wanted to reduce the risk of infection from sexually transmitted diseases they should make sure their partner always used a condom during intercourse,

irrespective of any other method of contraception being used.

The aim of national condom week was not only to increase the personal and social acceptance of the condom, he said, but to educate people into modifying high-risk behaviour associated with the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV, and to become part of the condom friendly generation, he said. "Casual sex is risky

and until a vaccine is available using a condom could save your life.

"There is nothing more traditionally British than our dislike for discussing sex. But recent World Health Organisation statistics show sexually transmitted diseases, HIV and AIDS do not discriminate," Mr Tye said.

Too many people considered that anything that happened abroad had no relevance to them, he said.

"The global epidemic [of AIDS] is gaining momentum. Heterosexual transmission of HIV is increasing at an alarming rate in industrialised countries, especially in urban areas where sexually transmitted diseases are commonplace and drug injection is practised," he said.

Young people in particular could become a real resource in preventing infection, he said. Their response to the information and education would determine the future.

National condom week marks the third annual campaign of the British Wellness Council, a committee of the British Safety Council. The council has published a ten-point condom safety code warning of the pitfalls of failing to use the contraceptive correctly.

Both partners should learn how to put on and take off a condom properly and only condoms bearing the British Standards Institution kite-mark should be bought, it says.

Parties of magnetism have been found in the brains of other creatures with navigational skills, including racing pigeons, turtles and honey bees. However, according to the scientists, whose report appears in the current issue of the *Philosophical Trans-*



Margaret Thatcher sampling the first rain in Cornwall for a month yesterday as she and her husband, Denis, began a holiday by touring Trewithian House gardens, near Truro. She is staying in touch with the Gulf crisis

Junk mail companies to face new curbs

By RICHARD EVANS

NEW consumer safeguards aimed at protecting people from "junk mail" were launched by the Advertising Association yesterday in response to growing criticism from the public.

The rules, drawn up by the direct mail industry, will enable consumers to stop a company sending unwanted material through the post and to be struck off lists of names and addresses which are sold to businesses nationwide.

Consumers who are often bemused and alarmed by how firms have discovered their personal details will also be able to find out where the information was obtained, correct it if it is wrong and object to it being passed on to a third party.

The sanctions will be backed up with the threat of loss of Royal Mail discount rates and advertising rights with publishers.

Michael Manton, chairman of a joint industry committee on direct mail standards, described the safeguards as a "book of etiquette with some whiplash discipline behind it". The industry got no benefit from upsetting people, he said.

Direct mail companies will be given until July next year to comply with the new standards because of the substantial changes in working practices required.

Consumers can already prevent the delivery of all direct mail by registering with the Mail Preference Service but Mr Manton said the public would prefer something more selective. "People would prefer writing to a particular company driving them not to write to them again," he said.

Companies will be obliged to create a separate computer file containing names of people who do not wish to receive their literature through the post.

Italian tilt trains proposed at no cost to the taxpayer

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

PROPOSALS for a £3 billion privately financed high-speed railway, using existing track and Italian tilting trains, were unveiled in a report published by the right-wing Adam Smith Institute yesterday.

Britain could be equipped with a high-speed rail network by electrifying all key mainline routes and introducing Italian Pendolino tilting trains, which can reach speeds in excess of 155mph, at no cost to the taxpayer, the report said. The private sector would be encouraged to bid for individual track electrification projects, which could be financed by levying user fees.

Private companies would be permitted to compete with British Rail to provide passenger and freight services, the report said.

Implementation of the proposals could reduce journey times between London and Aberdeen to less than four hours; London to Glasgow to less than three hours; and London to Leeds Manchester and Liverpool to one and a half hours, the report claimed.

Responding to growing concern that Britain might be excluded from the dev-

elopment of Europe's proposed high-speed rail network, the report called on the government to begin feasibility studies on the proposals or suggest alternatives.

The report rejected the £5 billion high-speed rail scheme outlined last month by John Prescott, Labour's transport spokesman. It said that the liberalisation of Eastern Europe and reunification of Germany would move the economic centre of Europe eastwards, and that this had serious implications for Britain's future prosperity.

The report called on the government to incorporate the institute's high-speed rail proposals in the next Conservative election manifesto.

It said: "There is a danger Britain will become an island peripheral to central Europe. Britain must therefore develop its own plans to implement a high-speed network of services, and connect this network direct to Europe."

David Rollin, InterCity's project director, who is responsible for the £750 million up-grading of the west coast mainline, said that the introduction of Italian Pen-

dolino trains would not necessarily solve British Rail's particular difficulties.

Mr Rollin said that because Pendolino tilting trains had high capital and maintenance costs, and had significantly reduced seating capacity, there was considerable doubt about their ability to generate the revenue needed to justify the level of investment required.

After unsuccessful experiments with the advanced passenger train, which also contained a tilt mechanism designed to enable trains to take corners at high speeds, British Rail decided to concentrate its efforts on improving track layout, he added. That will increase speeds to 140mph and 155mph on the east and west coast mainlines respectively.

The APT was withdrawn from service in 1985 after ten years of research and development costing £60 million. It suffered high-maintenance costs but exceeded speeds of 140mph.

Track Forward by Kenneth Irvine (Adam Smith Institute, PO Box 316, London SW1P 3DU; £10)

In-car TV gets poor reception

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

THE anxious executive in a traffic jam could be saved the worry at the wheel of missing his favourite soap opera by the ultimate gadget: an in-car television.

Philips says that it will have the first system designed to allow moving cars to pick up television signals available in Britain next month at a cost of between £1,000 and £1,500. A 4in liquid crystal display television screen is fed through two aerials monitoring the airwaves for the strongest signal. A video recorder is also available.

The idea has, however, received a poor reception from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, which

is campaigning for fewer high-tech distractions for drivers. Safety experts say that with one hand on the mobile telephone and the other searching for the hi-fi button, the motorist is already under siege from high technology, affecting concentration and leading to accidents.

Although Philips emphasised that its system was not to be viewed by the driver while the vehicle was moving, RoSPA is worried that it will be open to abuse.

The Department of Transport said that it was illegal to have a television screen operating within the view of the driver. Philips said that the Carvision system was not

for the driver but aimed at passengers. The company said, however, that the television could be fitted to the dashboard to allow extra systems, such as electronic map guidance, to be displayed.

However, Philips is investigating installing a failsafe device to prevent motorists watching television while driving. A trip switch, for example, could be linked to the handbrake so that when it is released, the television is switched off. "We cannot stop people installing the television where they want to put it," the company said. "But we would not want drivers trying to watch television while driving."

Earth's magnetism may draw salmon home

By NIGEL HAWKES
SCIENCE EDITOR

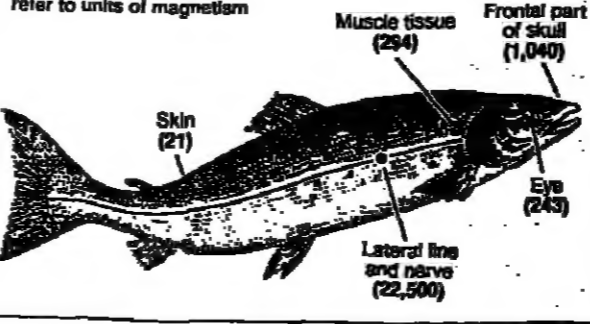
THE mystery of how the salmon finds its way back across thousands of miles of ocean to the river where it was born may have been solved.

Three British scientists have detected the presence of magnetic particles in the brain and along the lateral line of the Atlantic salmon. The scientists think that the salmon uses these particles of magnetite to detect and follow the Earth's magnetic field.

Particles of magnetite have been found in the brains of other creatures with navigational skills, including racing pigeons, turtles and honey bees. However, according to the scientists, whose report appears in the current issue of the *Philosophical Trans-*

How magnetism helps salmon navigate

Figures in brackets refer to units of magnetism



actions of the Royal Society, this is the first time that they have been so accurately pinpointed in a migratory fish.

Andrew Moore, a marine biologist at the Fisheries Research Laboratory in Lowestoft, Suffolk, collaborated with Stuart Frake and Ian

Thomas, physicists from the Open University, to analyse specimens from 17 Atlantic salmon, 11 smolts and six adults. Using a highly sensitive magnetometer, they found minute beads of magnetic material in the frontal region of the skull and along

the lateral line, which runs the length of the fish and is connected to the central nervous system.

The lateral lines are used by the fish to balance, to maintain distance in shoals, and to detect predators. Dr Moore said: "It would seem that the Atlantic salmon has evolved to develop magnetic particles in the lateral lines which would be sensitive to the geomagnetic field, helping it to orientate itself during its migration."

Ten times as much magnetic material was found in the adult fish as in the smolts, suggesting that the fish generates the particles as it grows. The absence of any measurable quantities of other metals seems to demonstrate that the magnetic particles are not

cal in origin, not the result of pollution of the sea by metals.

The size of the particles is consistent with those found in other creatures with navigational skills. Racing pigeons are thought to use their particles to navigate in the absence of sunshine, while turtles use them for returning to their native beaches to lay their eggs. Honey bees use them to orientate their hives in a fixed relation to the magnetic field, though it is not immediately obvious why that should be useful to them.

How the systems work in any of these species remains to be worked out, but it seems improbable they are there by accident. It would appear, however, that many species inferior to man in most respects have a sense of direction that man lacks.

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Cutbacks hit training for most needy, Labour says

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

YOUNG people who most need help in training are failing to receive it because of cuts in government grants to voluntary organisations, the Labour party said yesterday as it kept up its campaign against the new training councils.

Derek Fatchett, Labour spokesman on education and training, said that the training agency and training enterprise councils (TECs), had withdrawn grants to organisations specifically designed to assist the unemployed, the disabled, young offenders and other young people with domestic, behavioural and learning difficulties.

Mr Fatchett said: "It is now clear that the government's cuts in training budgets are particularly damaging to the disadvantaged group of young people with special education and training needs."

"The government seems content to allow these young people to drift into the low-paid low-skill twilight zone of the labour market, or even worse into abject poverty and homelessness. Without any additional funding this vulnerable group of young people will be left without training and without hope."

The government white paper on public expenditure for this year shows that funding for youth training (YT) will be cut from £1,010 million for 1989/90 to £763 million in 1992/3. Expenditure for the coming year, said Mr Fatchett, is likely to fall by 10 per cent to £907 million. The public money to be spent on each trainee is being cut from £50 a week in 1987/88 to £23 a week by 1992/3.

Mr Fatchett said that the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders had closed five youth training schemes with a total 360 places in June and that Y Training Services, the YMCA scheme assisting young people who have either a criminal background or social and educational disadvantages, had cut 153 places.

The employment department said last night that the reduction in government

spending did not mean a reduction in training. A reduction in the people aged between 16 and 18 and falling unemployment meant that fewer young people required training. The government intended to increase the contribution from employers and that was already happening. In 1989/90 employers had contributed £200 million, compared with £75 million in 1987/88.

The department said that all young people would receive training as a right and that if voluntary organisations could not provide training, other organisations would.

The TUC also launched a training campaign yesterday, when it called on unions to make improved training a priority alongside pay and health and safety. It said that a major national effort was needed to bridge the "massive skills gap" growing between Britain and its competitors. Joint action plans on training should be agreed between unions and management to identify companies' needs.

Leif Mills, chairman of the TUC education committee, said: "Getting more training for our members should be the bedrock of our purpose — giving working people the chances and the recognition that they deserve."

Latest government figures show that in 1989 about 70 per cent of people aged 16 to 18 were undergoing some form of education or training, with the percentage in full-time education rising from 25 per cent in 1975 to 34 per cent in 1989. The percentage of 16-year-olds in full-time education rose from 37 per cent to 50 per cent. In addition, about a quarter of 16-year-olds were involved in the youth training scheme between 1984 and 1989.

The proportion of 17-year-olds in full-time education rose from 25 per cent to 35 per cent, and the proportion involved in YTS rose from 4 per cent in 1986 to 21 per cent in 1989. The number of 18-year-olds in full-time education has risen from 12 per cent in 1975 to 19 per cent in 1989.

More sixth formers are taking AS courses

By DAVID TYTLER

THE new advanced supplementary (AS) examinations for sixth formers are becoming more popular, according to an education department survey.

More than 46,000 students are now following AS courses — the "half A-level" — an increase of more than 70 per cent over last year. The number of those following two or more AS courses as well as two A-levels has more than doubled to 5,000. AS examinations were introduced in 1987 and are of A-level standard but with half the content.

The number of AS examination entries has increased by almost 20 per cent this year. The entries for science subjects are up by almost 50 per cent, and languages by almost 75 per cent. The survey comes as those who took this year's A-levels are awaiting their results, which will be published at schools on Thursday.

The courses are designed to broaden the education of sixth formers but head teachers were concerned that universities would not accept them as entry qualifications. Heads were in turn criticised by government ministers, either as something to be undertaken as a stepping stone to A-levels or rushed through in one year rather than the intended two.

Michael Fallon, a junior education minister, said that all higher education institutions welcomed holders of AS, and some might actually give them preference over those with A-levels alone.

Leading article, page 11

Water company to replace 'gloomy' conifer forests

A WATER company is to fell thousands of conifers, derided by critics as monotonous and gloomy, to make way for more broad-leaved species on its land (John Young writes).

For 60 years the landscape around Welsh Water's seven reservoirs in the valleys of Taf Fechan and Taf Fawr, to the south of the Brecon Beacons, has been dominated by conifer forests of larch, pine and spruce. They were planted as part of a programme to increase Britain's self-sufficiency in timber.

Welsh Water says diversity will encourage a healthier tree population and that more light will reach the forest floor, encouraging plant life. This will support more animals and insects.

The eventual aim is for four-fifths of the trees to be deciduous.

Steam tractor saved from roadside grave

JAMES MORGAN



John Saunders working on a 1921 steam tractor he discovered as a rusting heap in long grass in Oxfordshire. Mr Saunders, a vehicle restorer by trade, uses his spare time to restore the tractor, which was built at Garrett's steam works in Suffolk and designed for timber haulage. Helped by other enthusiasts, Mr Saunders, of Stotfold, Bedfordshire, aims to have the machine back on the road by May next year

Britain is bottom of women MPs table

By NICHOLAS WOOD
POLITICAL
CORRESPONDENT

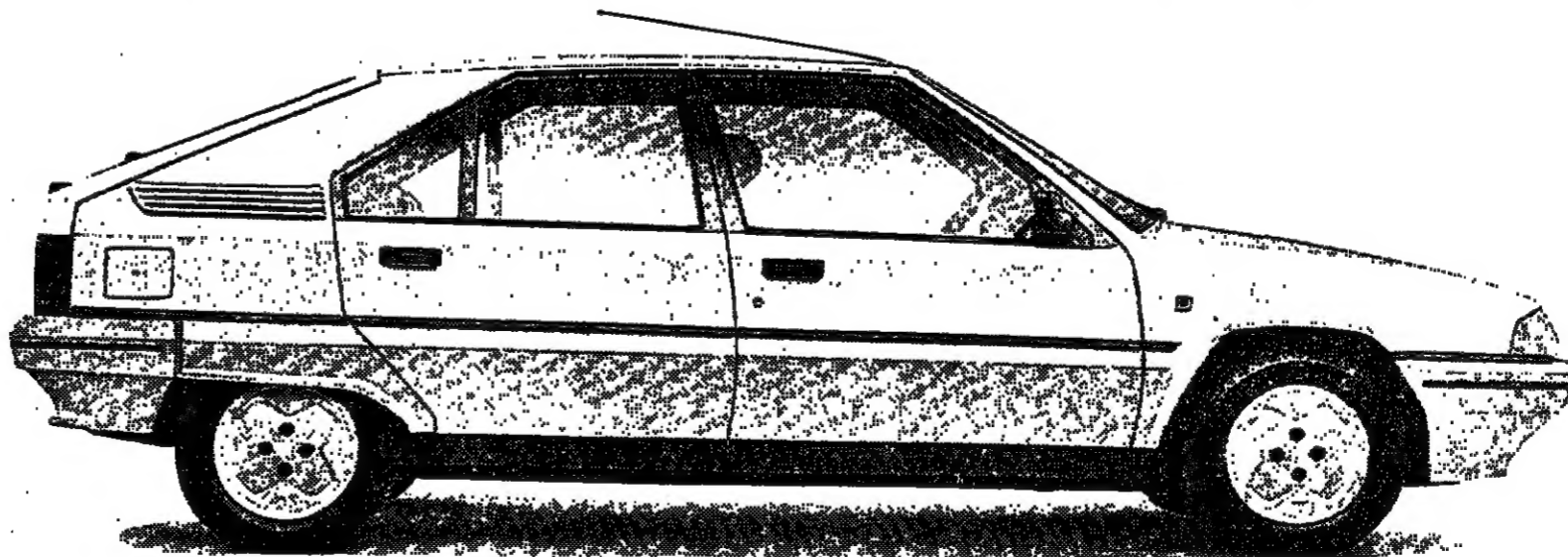
WOMEN account for a smaller proportion of MPs and ministers in Britain than in almost any other west European country, according to a new survey.

Females make up only 6.3 per cent of the House of Commons, compared with 12.9 per cent in Italy, 15.4 per cent in West Germany and 38 per cent in Sweden. Margaret Thatcher's splendid isolation as the lone woman in a 22-strong cabinet places Britain firmly at the bottom of the Euro-league with a 4.5 per cent female presence at the top table, well behind Germany's 11.1 per cent and Norway's 44 per cent.

Susan McRae, a senior research fellow at the Policy Studies Institute, who publishes the figures in the latest issue of *Parliamentary Affairs*, said that the proper representation of women in a nation's political life was essential.

She said that in the 70 years since women got the vote, their strength in the Commons had hardly changed. There were 14 female MPs in 1929 and 19 in 1979. However, the last election, which saw 41 women elected to the Commons, suggested that attitudes were changing.

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Doe determined to stay in office and 'prevent bloodbath'

FROM AGENCIES IN MONROVIA

PRESIDENT Doe of Liberia intends to remain in office for at least a year after a West African peacekeeping force intervenes in the country's bloody civil war, Selley Thompson, a government spokesman, yesterday told three Western news agency reporters.

The three had been arrested and beaten, then taken to the president's heavily guarded mansion after crossing on foot to government-controlled territory in the centre of Monrovia, the capital, on Sunday. Government soldiers accused them of being spies and threatened to shoot them, but they were later released.

Mr Thompson told them: "The best thing is for Doe to stay... If he decided to leave tomorrow morning there would be a bloodbath. The soldiers would go on a rampage."

President Doe had previously offered to resign before the end of the year to end the conflict, which has now degenerated into tribal warfare. "It's likely that, if Doe decided to leave, the government's soldiers might even take power," Mr Thompson said. The president's earlier offer to step down before his presidential mandate expired in October 1991 was no longer valid, he added.

The African peacekeeping force, under the auspices of the Economic Community of West Africa States, is now assembling in Sierra Leone and is expected in Liberia by the end of next week.

Soldiers also took the reporters to see Isaac Nye-

plu, a former justice minister who, they said, was injured in the throat and back by fire from a United States helicopter last Thursday. America has denied that its helicopters, which earlier evacuated American citizens from Monrovia, had attacked any targets.

"I was standing beside Doe on the sixth floor of the mansion," a bandaged Mr Nyeplu said. "The gun must have had a telescopic sight. When I dropped the helicopter moved out to sea." He added that he would go to the United States for treatment for his injuries.

Mr Thompson said US forces had also intervened in Liberia by spraying tear gas from a helicopter on government troops in central Monrovia early on Sunday.

Washington, which has stationed four ships with helicopters off the coast to evacuate nationals and to protect the American embassy, has consistently denied

any involvement in the fighting. The Liberian government has said in the past that a US helicopter attacked Mr Doe's mansion and a US submarine fired at it.

Mr Thompson and senior officers apologised to the reporters for the behaviour of their troops. "You have to understand, they're very nervous," Lieutenant-Colonel Moses Thomas, head of an anti-terrorist squad, said.

Soldiers had forced the three reporters to walk shoeless, slapping and punching them, and several times threatening them with rifle butts. Their shirts were ripped from their chests and their watches, wallets, money and other valuables forcibly taken. Only some items were returned on the orders of senior officers.

After two hours the reporters were allowed to leave and make their way back to rebel-held territory without incident.



Police clabbing a man protesting over a dispute that has left a Montreal bridge blockaded by Indians for a month

35 hurt in protest against Mohawk blockade

FROM REUTER IN MONTREAL

POLICE using tear gas and batons fought thousands of Canadians, angered by a month-long bridge blockade by armed Mohawk Indians protesting about plans to extend a golf course on to their land. Canadian Press said yesterday that at least 35 people, including 12 officers, were hurt in the Montreal suburb of Chateaugay in the most violent incident in the dispute since police stormed an Indian stronghold in July.

The melee began late on Sunday just hours after Mohawks and Canadian authorities reached agreement to hold talks on the month-long conflict that arose when the Quebec town of Oka, 20 miles west of Montreal, decided to extend a golf course on to land the Mohawks regard as sacred.

Canadian Press said Royal Canadian Mounted Police fired the tear gas and used batons to disperse about 7,000 anti-Mohawk demonstrators near the Mercer River bridge.

Gaetan Dore, director-general of Anna Laberge Hospital in Chateaugay, said yesterday that about 35 people, including 12 police officers, were treated for minor injuries. At least eight Mounties were severely injured when protesters pelted police with stones and bricks. Pierre Rochefort, spokesman for the provincial police, said. An ambulance driver said he treated 30 people for tear-gas inhalation.

The trouble spread after July 11 when Mohawks from Kahnawake reservation south of Montreal closed the Mercer bridge, linking the city with Chateaugay, and threatened to blow it up if police raided Oka again. One end of the bridge is on Mohawk land. The blockade of the bridge means the normal 15-minute drive from Chateaugay to Montreal now takes 90 minutes.

● TORONTO: Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town began a ten-day tour of Canada at the weekend with a plea for an end to the violence in South Africa and for justice for Canadian Indians. He said Canada's native peoples must not be treated as an "invisible minority".

Archbishop Tutu said the armed barricades in Quebec had brought the problems of natives to national attention. "It is not in Canada's interest to push it under the carpet.... There cannot be true peace unless you have true justice."

Mandela softens demands on ending sanctions

FROM REUTER IN JOHANNESBURG

NELSON Mandela, softening a key demand of the black opposition, says the African National Congress may relax its conditions for the lifting of trade sanctions against South Africa. Smiling and relaxed in a television interview, Mr Mandela said the ANC sanctions campaign might settle for a declaration of intent from President de Klerk on

setting up a non-racial constitution, rather than wait for the implementation of such a constitution.

"We may be content with a declaration of intent, but we are the people who will determine that."

In additional conciliatory remarks in the interview on Sunday evening, Mr Mandela said the ANC had already entered into a partnership of sorts during its recent "talks about talks" with the ruling

National party. "In a way there is an alliance now, because we have addressed together the question of the removal of obstacles (to negotiations) and we have succeeded," he said.

A shift in ANC sanctions policy would depend on building confidence and trust between the parties in eventual full negotiations on ending apartheid, he said.

While the ANC was as worried as anyone else about

the economy, the time for the lifting of sanctions was not yet near. Mr Mandela's remarks came after the ANC concession last week in suspending its 29-year guerrilla campaign, which cleared the last hurdles to talks between Pretoria and black movements on a new political future.

But Mr Mandela warned whites that they had to expect continuing political unrest as long as apartheid remained.

Barry has the voters guessing

FROM SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

MARION Barry, Washington's mayor who was convicted last week on a charge of possessing cocaine, led his city in a giant guessing game yesterday about his intentions for his political future.

Mr Barry said before the start of his ten-week drug and perjury trial that he would not seek a fourth term. Yesterday he was refusing to confirm that he would run as an independent for a city council post this autumn. His close friends and advisers say he will. The view of most Washingtonians polled at the weekend was stay away.

Pulling out of city politics at this stage would deny Mr Barry the four more years he needs to be eligible for a full government pension and would remove much of the high profile he has held in Washington for the past 16 years after making his name as a civil rights activist in the 1960s.

"He will tease the press all day," Joe Baxter, the registrar of voters, said. "We went through this already as to whether he was going to run for mayor in the September (Democratic) primary."

China's summer of sun, sea and long knives

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN BEIDAIHE, CHINA

SLEEK stretch Mercedes bearing number plates reserved for China's military headquarters purr through the seaside resort of Beidaihe, and the residents give them barely a glance. The cars head towards a stretch of golden sand guarded by soldiers standing under parasols, but ordinary mortals do not even attempt to approach.

Beidaihe is the summer retreat of China's supreme and aged leader, Deng Xiaoping, who likes to swim. It is in the tranquil and heavily guarded isolation of the leaders' compound that some of the fiercest power struggles of recent Chinese history have been played out.

Political observers believe that the knives are out again this year in Beidaihe, but trying to fathom who is stabbing who in the back is like trying to peer through the darkened windows of a Mercedes as it glides past. Mr

Deng's elite retinue here includes President Yang Shangkun and Vice-President Wang Zhen, plus younger leaders such as Li Peng, the prime minister, and Jiang Zemin, the general secretary.

They live in the Western Hills, a forested area on the coast marked on maps as a military district. It is strictly off limits and guarded by hundreds of soldiers. The area is so large that none of the leaders' villas is visible from the road.

When he goes for his dip, Mr Deng emerges from the forest compound, crosses a closed-off road lined by guards, and enters a beach house built by Europeans before the revolution of 1949. If he gets tired, he can rest in a rattan armchair under a striped parasol, or play bridge, chalking up the score on a blackboard. He shares the terrace with a soldier who

surveys the empty beach through giant binoculars. When Mr Deng swims there are anti-terrorist bodyguards at hand and two bright blue lifeboats at the ready.

Carefully vetted photographers are sometimes present to capture his image, his face bobbing above the waves, to publish as proof that he is still alive. But it is his death and, more specifically, the succession, that is the real issue in Beidaihe.

It was here in August 1988 that Mr Li launched his first broadside against the economic policies of Zhao Ziyang, then general secretary. Here, Mr Li won the first round of the battle which culminated in Mr Zhao's dismissal after the Tiananmen Square killings.

This year China's leaders will be engaged in what some observers believe is the fiercest power struggle since then. There is speculation that forces who want to condemn the massacre are gangling up to oust Mr Li, and that he is fighting for his political life with the help of powerful veteran revolutionaries.

Diplomats believe that the leadership will try to maintain the facade of stability and unity until after the Asian Games in September. But some wonder whether the leaders can contain their struggle in secrecy that long if it has reached a climax.



Deng: power struggle at his summer retreat

Hungarian resort launches love boat

FROM ERNEST BECK IN BUDAPEST

THE sex ship sets sail early but the sex castle stays open late. If you miss both there are nightclubs with nude go-go dancers and erotic "live" shows. This may look like Bangkok but it is Lake Balaton, once Hungary's most popular resort now touted as the new playground of European sex tourism.

They say the change is needed because democracy has dented their profits. Before the demise of the Berlin Wall, Balaton was virtually the only place where estranged East and West German families could meet. Thousands visited each year, filling the coffers of bars, beer gardens and high-rise hotels with badly needed deutschmarks.

Now open borders and reunification have made Bal-

aton redundant. German tourism is down by 50 per cent and other East Europeans are heading west. As the summer season reaches its high point, the restaurants and pensions are empty and the bikini boutiques have begun their half-price sales.

To counter the slump, Laszlo Voros, Hungary's self-proclaimed "porn king", has launched a sex ship, a kind of floating massage parlour, and his sex castle in the hills offers hard-currency guests goulash and group sex in fading baronial splendour. Competitors are forcing Mr Voros to dream of new gimmicks, including a horse-drawn sex carriage for Austrians who hanker for the days of their Habsburg past.

Alan Walters, page 10

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NATIONAL SAVINGS



Pakistan's emergency rule to stay until polls

From Christopher Thomas in Islamabad

PAKISTAN marks Independence Day today under the gloom and uncertainty of a state of emergency which the interim cabinet has decided to keep in place until the elections that have been promised for October 24.

The emergency, conceding detention without trial and almost complete powers of arrest, was imposed when Benazir Bhutto was sacked as prime minister last week, the fifth time in Pakistan's short history that executive authority has been used to dismiss a government.

The interim cabinet's decision to continue the emergency reflects concerns that Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's party might organise mass demonstrations against what it calls the "quasi-military coup". So far, however, Pakistanis have remained subdued as their country slips into worsening political turmoil.

The acting government is swiftly introducing populist measures, such as cutting the price of some essential commodities. The move demonstrates that the administration will not limit itself to a genuine caretaker role before

the elections but has every intention of scoring political points against Miss Bhutto in the coming weeks.

The former prime minister says she will spend the first two or three weeks in the period leading to the election at her Karachi home preparing for the polls before touring the country. She has called on supporters not to organise rallies or demonstrations because of the danger of violence and clashes with security forces.

The army is determined to keep her from returning to power. The strategy will be to discredit her and to try to engineer splits in her party. The inclusion of two leading Pakistan People's party figures in the new cabinet, both of whom have since been expelled from the party, is part of the strategy. Early charges are likely to be brought against her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, and it is possible that Miss Bhutto could also be charged if she insists on running for office.

The new administration could easily arrange for defections of large numbers of important figures from the Pakistan People's party simply by promising not to conduct investigations into their private financial affairs. All former senators and members of the National Assembly are to be investigated under a judicial "process of accountability" being set up by the new government, but it will doubtless be subject to political pressures.

It is now clear that the armed forces finally lost patience with Miss Bhutto when she attempted to interfere in promotions of senior officers, infuriating General Aslam Beg, the army chief of staff, who has always been regarded as a friend of democracy. The clash came at the height of a dispute between Miss Bhutto and the general over the army's demands for sweeping powers to deal with ethnic unrest in Sindh province.

The interference in promotions was regarded by the army as an attempt by Miss Bhutto to build up loyalties in the higher ranks. Senior officers regarded her action as a direct challenge to the army's freedom to run its own internal affairs, even though she technically has the power to reject promotions and submit her own proposals.

The change of government has ensured that policy-making over Kashmir is now firmly in the hands of the military, which is the power behind the interim administration. Tanvir Ahmed Khan, the Pakistani foreign secretary, is back in Islamabad after almost fruitless talks with his Indian counterpart in Delhi. No further high-level talks are planned.

While Miss Bhutto favoured pulling back troops from the Kashmir border and a reduction of political tensions, the army will want to keep up the pressure. Certainly it is no longer under any political restraint. The danger of war will be greatest between September and December, after the last monsoon rains and before the onset of winter.

Greece and Albania in border clash

Athens — Greece protested to Albania yesterday over a border incident in which a Greek officer fired warning shots to stop five Albanian soldiers penetrating Greek territory (Chris Eliou writes).

The Albanians were in pursuit of a 27-year-old Greek Albanian driver from Gdovkaster, who escaped across the border near the Katavia frontier post and sought political asylum.

Party man

Guatemala City — Guatemala's ruling Christian Democracy party has named a former foreign minister, Alfonso Cabrera, to contest controversial general elections set for November in which General Efraim Rios Montt, a former junta leader, is the front runner. (Reuters)

Tibet task

Hong Kong — The Chinese Academy of Sciences is organising a Sino-British expedition including two British mountaineers, William Holgate and Tim Martin, to explore the Arka Tagh region in northern Tibet, an area which has been closed to foreigners for nearly a century. (AFP)

Jumbo claim

Johannesburg — South African insurers have paid out a £64,000 claim to Willie Joubert, the owner of a game lodge in Transvaal, whose helicopter was trampled by five young elephants when he left it outside his home overnight. Mr Joubert said his brokers could not help laughing. (Reuters)

Korean travellers balked at border

From Simon Warner and Associated Press in Seoul

A WEEK of free travel across the Korean border, proposed separately by both South and North Korea but never discussed between them, failed to begin as scheduled yesterday.

Few of the more than 6,000 South Koreans who had applied to cross the border at the truce village of Panmunjom turned up. Those who did were turned back by riot police because the North Koreans had refused to guarantee their safe return.

At least 15 peace activists cut a barbed wire fence near the border yesterday and were arrested as they rushed towards the demilitarised zone separating North and South Korea.

Elsewhere in South Korea, thousands of dissidents, students and divided families demanded to be allowed to visit the communist North.

"Free travel across the border," chanted 3,000 students gathered at Yonsei University in Seoul. Police fired tear gas to disperse a group of about 40 students throwing stones at one of the university's main gates.

"North — open the door," shouted hundreds of middle-aged Koreans at a border rally demanding that they be allowed to visit North Korea.

South Korean officials said North Korea failed for the fourth time yesterday to send officials to a meeting at Panmunjom so the two sides could exchange the names of would-be visitors.

The officials said the chances that the border would be opened during the week, even temporarily, were remote. A joint unification rally was to be held on the northern side of the border tomorrow, but the Seoul government said South Koreans could not attend unless North Korea guaranteed their safety in writing.

The North's response, issued yesterday in a radio broadcast, said they would guarantee the safety of dissidents at the rally. There was no indication that they would deal directly with the Seoul government or put the guarantee in writing.

● Anniversary amnesty: Up to 800 prisoners, including a dozen associates of Chun Doo Hwan, the disgraced former president, will be released today to mark Korea's liberation from Japanese rule, the justice ministry said. A spokesman said the 800 were chosen because they were model prisoners and had completed two-thirds of their sentences.



A fireman taking a rest from the fray during a blaze in Yosemite national park, California. Fires started by lightning have ravaged more than 200,000 acres of Californian forest in the past week, and experts said it could get "much, much worse" because of the long drought.

In Yosemite, which has been off-limits to

tourists since last Friday, two fires had burned more than 15,000 acres. Flames were close to the Merced Grove, a stand of giant sequoias, and the Badger Pass ski area.

At the weekend there were also fires in parts of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington state. A fire in south-central Montana was

brought under control late on Saturday. The national firefighting command centre said nearly 20,000 firemen were at work on fires that had covered 856,000 acres.

About 2,800 soldiers have begun firefighting training at bases in Washington state and Colorado. (AP) Science of drought, page 10

Revenge killings in Sri Lanka

From Vitha Yapa in Colombo

ABOUT 100 Tamils living in a refugee camp in Veeramuni in Sri Lanka's Eastern province have been attacked by Muslims, a spokesman for the Tamil political party, Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation, claimed yesterday. Government sources confirmed the attack and put the number of casualties at 21.

The attack, on Sunday, was in retaliation for the slaughter on Saturday of 173 Muslims, according to the latest military figures, by Tamil Tiger rebels.

Revenge killings between the island's two largest minority groups, the Tamils and Muslims, could now escalate. The Tigers are believed to be killing Muslims because, although Tamil-speaking, they have supported the security forces. In some areas Muslims have been given until August 20 to leave or be killed by the Tigers.

Muslims claim that more than 500 members of their community have been killed during the last two months of bloody conflict between government forces and the Tamil Tigers.

Meanwhile, 15 Sinhalese were killed by Tamil Tiger rebels in Eastern province yesterday, according to security sources.



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The light way to succeed

Alan Walters

Much blood has been shed pursuing the noble aim of making the world "safe for democracy". The victorious second world war allies fought for democracy against the Nazi tyranny. Throughout Central and Eastern Europe, even in the Soviet Union, new democratic forms are emerging. People have shown striking faith in democracy. Participation in choosing one's rulers and the outlines of policies is thought to be a necessary condition of a free society and the basis of material progress. Some enthusiasts suggest that democratic government is sufficient to guarantee individual liberty and economic growth.

The evidence for this is superficially convincing. The states with the highest standards of living (apart from the small, resource-blessed nations of the Gulf) are those which have most liberty and representative democratic governments. Similarly, the democracies have historically exhibited the highest growth rates. The industrialised Western democracies (including Japan) are the envy of the Second and Third Worlds, for their wealth and their civil behaviour. It is a comforting thought that the most benign form of governance provides the most appropriate system for material advance.

Comforting, but quite wrong. Consider the first striking counter-example: Hong Kong. During the century to 1997, it has been a colonial territory ruled by British appointees. There has been no pretence of democracy, no vote and no elections. Yet there is greater personal freedom than in any other state in the world today. Very low taxes give the Hong Kong resident more command over his resources than in any Western democracy. He has complete freedom of speech and religion, and few restrictions on what he does with his assets or labour.

This growth and material well-being are remarkable, for Hong Kong has no resources — not even water — and virtually no land. It has received little or no aid from Western governments, has a very dense and rapidly growing population (which is frequently augmented by refugees), and suffers massive trade discrimination against its major exports, such as textiles. Yet, over the past 40 years, Hong Kong has been the fastest-growing economy in the world.

Clearly we cannot attribute this to democracy — there has been none — yet we can attribute some of the success to the form of government. The colony has enjoyed what Lord Bauer has called "light government". Colonial officials have administered the law, provided a minimum of public services and collected the low taxes. But government has impinged little on business and trade. One can get on with one's

business without government interference or crushing taxation. I contend that "light government" is the essence of Hong Kong's freedom and the basis of its stunning growth. Moreover, it explains the equanimity with which Hong Kong residents regard their government. If government is light, who rules is of little importance, for he will have little power over personal freedom. Where government is heavy and all-embracing, who commands the state's powers may be a matter of livelihood, even of life and death. Hong Kong residents have been comfortably able to leave politics to the colonial officers while going about the important business of making money and caring for their families.

Hong Kong is no isolated example. A more challenging case is Pinochet's Chile. Clearly, this was not a democracy, but the essence of Pinochet's reforms from 1974 was to set the people and business free from the crippling restrictions imposed under the socialist regime of the democratically-elected Allende government. Of course those who exercised power under Allende exercised strongly to the Pinochet coup, and there was much bloodshed and numerous political prisoners were taken during these early years.

True, Pinochet limited political freedom, but he massively expanded the freedoms of the individual, giving him access to foreign goods with low tariffs to capital, foreign travel, and as free a press as anywhere in Latin America. There was a free labour market, and prices were unregulated and unsubsidised. These freedoms were the basis for the vigorous economic recovery, the wonder of the rest of Latin America, which carried Chile in 1989 to the restoration of a constitutional democracy.

What about a Western-style democracy falling into over-regulation? Israel is a compelling example. It is blessed by the most highly qualified and gifted labour force in the world, and the largest inflow of aid, and its democracy is legendary. Yet the Israeli economy is dominated by government. With government so dominant in people's lives, it is not surprising that political influence and preferment, not the production of goods, is the main pursuit of many Israelis. As a result the Israeli economy has stagnated over the last decade.

Nobody should imagine I am arguing against democracy. On the contrary, I believe democratic institutions immeasurably enrich all our lives in the West. But democracy as such will not promote economic progress. I contend that those seeking liberty and prosperity should ensure that the state's control over economic life is light. To coin a new, if inelegant, adage: "Light is right".

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

I have always been an iron. It enabled me to become a millionaire several times over. It made me something in the City, and far beyond: as an iron, I have been able not merely to knock them in the Old Kent Road, but also to control Fleet Street and bend Whitehall to my whim. I have had only to set foot in The Strand to cry "Goodbye, Piccadilly!" and "Farewell, Leicester Square!" and head, keening, for Carey Street.

Because the iron has not been content simply to flatten all before it, it has seen to it that in its steamrolling wake, houses, modest and elegant, have risen, and hotels, seedy and swish, and all of them nice little earners. It has not only privatised water and electricity and watched both flourish beneath its iron management, but even, *mirabile dictu*, run the railways at an enormous profit. That its career has not been entirely unchequered has mattered nary a whit: though on occasion it has gone straight to jail, that infallible good fortune which favours the brave has ensured that it has gone straight out again, wherever it has simply gone straight. And straight, moreover, to the top.

What persuaded me, all those years ago, to be an iron? I could, after all, have been a top hat, a roadster, a dog, a boot: all of them — when it comes to the feral cut and thrust of the property business — with more self-evident metaphorical clout. For what is the top hat but smoothly inherited wealth exponentially increasing beneath the magic wheels of the perpetual Grosvenor Estates machine? And what is the roadster but a flash huckster in a tattersall waistcoat snapping up pensioners' cottages by virtue (if that is the word) of imminent-motorway stories, and what the dog and boot (when it is not an iffy East End pub) but the twin benchmarks of Rachmanism?

No, I was a moral kid, at 12, and shunned the taint of these. When that 1930 Christmas, my old man came across with the Monopoly set, I plumped for the iron, and my modesty has never since gone unrewarded. The iron carried no metaphori-

cal baggage, save the resonances of hard work, humility, and straightforwardness. Its only maxim was that it struck while it was hot, and I have thought of that as no bad watchword for the fickle world of speculation on many occasions since, as the last of my fellow players was finally compelled to tip his sole remaining hovel into the cardboard compartment provided, cash in his nugatory chips, and wander, broke and broken, into the rising dawn.

Where, at 2am this morning, and for the first time in my life, I find myself, and in France of all places, a spot already so deeply suspicious of Britain's commercial ineptitude as to need no such sops to its bigotry as the knocking-out, from our village Monopoly contest, of the debonair Londoner with the street-smart chuckle and the big cigar, both of which burned out in concert with his fortunes as the evening deepened. I have been cleaned out, and humiliated; and you know why?

Because I have been a plum. Bad enough in English. It is worse in French. I have been a *prune*. They do not have irons, here. They do not even have top hats and dogs and roadsters and boots. In Provence, they play Monopoly with little plastic fruit. How do you assess the fiduciary acumen of a raspberry, a banana or a fig? I was allotted the *prune*. And it got clobbered: it rarely went past *depart* to collect its 20,000 francs, it always went to *prison*, and it never got out without a fine. Every time it hit *chance* or *casse* de *communauté*, it copped a penalty. *Erreur de la banque en votre faveur*. Fat chance! *La vente de votre stock vous rapporte 55,000*? It owned nothing, except, briefly, the Rue de la Paix, where nobody landed, not even the coconut, who had never played before. Whenever it appeared, creeping round a corner, the other fruit cried, "*Elle vient, la prune*!", knowing it would all be all right, the *prune* would land on them. It invariably did. But as I, the game's first casualty, slumped from Le Café du Midi to alien sniggers, I could not forbear from crying, "*Normalement, je suis un fer à repasser*". Pa! They did not even look up.

Saddam comes out fighting as champion of the fanatics

The Iraqi leader's shift from Arab nationalist to exploiter of Muslim fundamentalism makes war more likely, says Conor Cruise O'Brien

The crisis in the Middle East did not start out as a holy war, far from it. There is nothing spiritual about an unprovoked and savage attack on a weak neighbour in order to rob him. Still, the Middle East being what it is, any struggle, however it begins, is bound to turn into a holy war sooner or later.

Holy war came to the Gulf last Friday, when Saddam Hussein declared: "Arabs and Muslims and faithful everywhere, this is your day to rise and defend Mecca which is captured by the spears of the Americans and the Zionists... Your brothers in Iraq are determined to [continue] jihad without any hesitation or retreat and without any fear of the foreign power."

What had begun as a smash-and-grab raid turned into a jihad, at the moment King Fahd's mortal fear of being invaded prompted him to invite the Americans in. It will soon be forgotten that the Saudis would never have taken such a step if Saddam Hussein's aggression had not driven them to it.

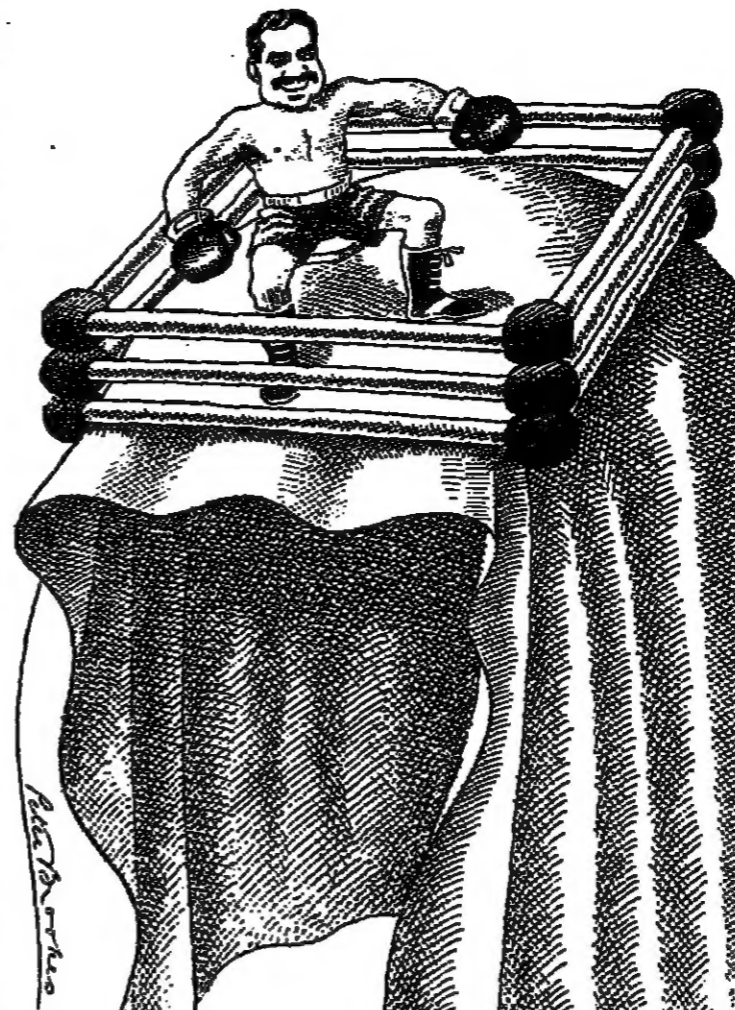
Over the weekend some commentators were dismissing Saddam's jihad as a futile ploy. John Bullock wrote in *The Sunday Times*: "The 12-to-8 decision by the 20 members of the Arab League at the Cairo summit meant that his desperate call to the masses to revolt against their leaders could have no effect, and that Iraqi efforts to portray the Saudi Arabian leaders as the tools of the infidel West would have little impact."

But this is a non sequitur. The way the Arab leaders voted does not demonstrate that Saddam's appeal will necessarily have "no effect" on the subjects of those leaders, to whom alone the appeal was addressed. Saddam's appeal was meant to punish those leaders who had already turned against him, such as King Fahd, and to

frighten those who were wavering, such as King Hussein. It was not so much a general appeal to the masses as a precisely targeted appeal to Muslim fanatics — who are a considerable force in all the countries concerned. In particular, Saddam wants President Mubarak of Egypt to ponder the fate of his predecessor, Anwar Sadat, who was assassinated by Muslim fanatics among his own troops, for having, in their eyes, betrayed the Arab and Muslim cause. If possible, Saddam would like Mubarak to meet a similar fate.

In the eyes of Muslim fanatics — who are politely referred to as "fundamentalists" in the West — the offence of Mubarak, Fahd and the ten others is certainly no less grave than Sadat's offence, and may even be graver. Sadat made peace with Israel, but at least he did not become Israel's ally. Fahd and the others have now allied themselves with the United States, which is regarded as Israel's master and protector, and they have allowed their new ally into the land of the holy places. King Fahd, who is pledged to protect Mecca and Medina, and who has now invited infidels into the vicinity, must be particularly in danger. In the pictures taken at the Cairo summit, Fahd looks sick with apprehension. He has reason to be. Whoever else may treat Saddam's call to jihad as negligible, it is unlikely that Fahd, Hussein and Mubarak do.

In his statement on Friday, Saddam was not so much whipping up Muslim fanaticism, which is already rife, as putting himself at the head of it. On the day that he declared Iraq to be engaged in a jihad, 5,000 members of the Muslim Brotherhood gathered at Amman's university mosque to demand that Jordan declare a jihad. The leader of the Brotherhood in Jordan, Mohammad Abdel Rahman Khalifeh, said at



the rally: "The battle is against the crusaders and Zionism, led by the US." Another speaker said that Kuwait's demise was "divine punishment" for its treachery. A third said: "King Fahd is not a Muslim and he should be killed." King Hussein was not mentioned, for this was a public meeting held in his capital — but undoubtedly he understood the subliminal message.

Other messages have been reinforcing that one. Volunteers have been flocking to Amman from Syria, from Egypt, from Lebanon and from other Arab countries to enrol in Saddam's jihad at a reported rate of 10,000 a day. King Hussein never declared jihad, but he has been obliged to welcome these volunteers. He is,

therefore, now virtually a prisoner of Saddam Hussein's jihad.

Saddam Hussein rose to power as a Baathist: that is, a member of a secular, modernising socialist movement within the Arab world. During the Iran-Iraq war, he was the object of the kind of rhetoric he is now hurling at King Fahd. Until fairly recently, his appeal was based mainly on "the Arab nation", rather than on Islam. His aggression against Kuwait was originally justified as an exercise in Arab nationalism. Recently, however, he has been making more use of Islam, and the American arrivals in Saudi Arabia persuaded him to make his spectacular debut, on Friday, in the role of champion of Islam, and defender of the holy places.

The shift of emphasis away from Arab nationalism towards Muslim fanaticism makes Saddam more formidable in terms of popular appeal. In its secular forms, Arab nationalism is largely a Western import. It was initiated by Western-educated and mostly Christian intellectuals, and encouraged by British propaganda during the first world war. It caught on, as a sort of linguistic and Messianic corollary of Islam, rather than as an independent and truly secular ideology, and it was exploited by Nasser, with spectacular success, in terms of rhetoric.

Islam, obviously, has far deeper roots, and draws on far greater psychic forces. It is the most warlike of religions, and Muslims are likely to rally to a warlike leader defying the West. The West (even if Israel never existed) is seen by Muslims as the perfidious enemy, which has somewhat cheated them out of the triumphant role in the world that God promised.

It is not hard, at this moment, for them to see Saddam Hussein as the chosen agent of God's will. By preaching jihad to his Arab nation, Saddam is striking powerful fires. The emotional atmosphere heats up. Once the cry goes up that the holy places are in danger, infidels in the region start to feel threatened, and not only in Iraq and Kuwait. By summoning Muslim fanaticism to his aid, Saddam not only endangers the West's Arab allies, but fireproofs his own position.

It is clear from the proceedings in Amman — and some other indicators — that Muslim fanatics are ready to accept Saddam as their champion despite his secular record. If his credentials pass with the Muslim Brotherhood, they will pass with ordinary illiterate Muslims. Iraqi officers, who may have been considering an anti-Saddam coup as long as this remained a secular quarrel, are now likely to think again. Anyone who overthrows, or tries to overthrow, the champion of Islam while he is valiantly defending the holy places, is likely to be shot by his own soldiers.

As Saddam digs in and appeals to Islamic passions, a period of intensified turmoil is looming, and war may now be inevitable.

Nigel Hawkes, science editor, says our rainfall has never been reliable

Springing surprises, springing leaks

As 18 million households in England gaze gloomily at their yellowing lawns without even the possibility of turning a hose on them, the clamour for explanations is growing. Why is Britain facing such a prolonged drought? Is the greenhouse effect upon us? Who has blundered? When the weather misbehaved in the 19th century, some people blamed the railways; the unnatural speeds had violated the proper order of things. In the 1950s, there were dark mutterings about the atom bomb. Today a run of sunny days is taken by millions as evidence that global warming — the latest assertion that man has overreached himself — is already upon us.

The truth, alas, is more prosaic. The British weather, delicately balanced as it is between the maritime and the continental, is always liable to spring a surprise. And while two dry summers one after the other are certainly surprising, they fall easily within the normal historical variation. Over the two years in which the present drought has been building, rainfall has actually been 90 per cent of the long-term average, which hardly sounds catastrophic. But the distribution and timing of the rain has not been helpful.

The problems began with a very unusual dry spell over England and Wales between November 1988 and January 1989. Total rainfall during those three months was half the average, and the lowest since 1879. In England alone, the months were the driest since records began. The usual rule that a mild winter is also a wet one did not apply. A high-pressure system became anchored over the European mainland, instead of its usual position over the Azores. The result was to deflect away from the low-lying parts of Britain the low-pressure systems that usually queue over the Atlantic to bring rain and snow.

Britain's reservoirs and ground water are usually replenished in winter, and if last winter had been as dry as the one before, the drought would by now be a crisis, not simply an irritation. Instead, 1989-90 was overall the second wettest winter this century, after 1914-15. But it ended early, and water levels began to fall swiftly during an exceptionally dry spring.

The areas now suffering are those where this year's drought has come on top of a long-term

deficiency of rain, principally down the east coast and in southeast England, where population, industry and intensive agriculture make increasing demands on water supplies. The Institute of Hydrology at Wallingford in Oxfordshire reports that in parts of Yorkshire, Humberside, East Anglia and Kent the drought is now worse than in 1976. One Humberside borehole is lower than it has been since the drought of 1904-5, while in Kent some consumers have faced hosepipe bans for two years running, with only a brief respite this spring.

What can be done? A national distribution network enabling areas in deficit would help to solve the problem, at a price. One of the curiosities of the present drought is that Northumbria, which has had only 81 per cent of average rain between November 1988 and July 1990, faces no particular difficulties, because its needs are met by the massive Kielder Reservoir. Water authorities in the south have no such reservoir to call upon, and find it very difficult to build one. Such is the concentration of population and wealth in the south that sites are hard to

find, and opposition is vocal. Reducing water wastage would help, but it would take a lot of money to make much difference. One reason why water authorities are quick to impose hosepipe bans is that they defer the turning off of supplies and provision of standpipes. This is the very last thing the authorities want to do, not least because when the water is turned on again the leaks in the system become much worse. Already, some 20-30 per cent of the water supplied is lost, due to old pipes, dripping taps and overflowing cisterns. Only investment on a huge scale can do much about leaking mains.

In the past, the water authorities have depended on Britain's generally benevolent weather to save them making such investments. It is a variation of the snowplough problem which occasionally vexes British Rail. To what extent can one justify spending capital to meet conditions that are rare, and do not threaten life? The answer depends on how rare the conditions are expected to be. Here meteorologists can offer little help. There is no evidence that the drought has anything to do with global warming. For

much of this century, temperatures in Britain have fallen, a trend which led to once-fashionable notions of a new Ice Age. In the 1980s the trend was reversed, but it is too soon to be sure that global warming is happening, or will ever happen.

We are on more certain ground when we compare water use with the long-run averages of what British rainfall can be expected to supply. Water supplies to households have increased from 110 litres per person per day in 1975 to 136 litres a day in 1988, and the rise in consumption shows no sign of slowing down. The unbalanced distribution of industry and population has made things worse, by concentrating the greatest increases in demand in the places now facing the worst shortages. Looked at this way, the drought is simply another symptom of the two Britains, a relatively impoverished north and a flourishing but overdeveloped south.

These trends make it clear that large investments will be needed, but even then there is no guarantee that the weather will not disrupt the best laid plans by throwing yet more extreme conditions at us.

play *Pax* billed as a "vast spectacle with an environmental theme". A festival official says: "Part of the play is in English, while most of the sung bits will be in Welsh. But this festival isn't going to be about male voice choirs or schoolchildren reciting Welsh poetry." Harry Scowen is not mentioned either.

Princely stroke
Prayers for a speedy and full recovery of the Prince of Wales's badly broken right arm are presumably being said in the Lincolnshire hamlet of Teigh after an unexpected gesture from the royal household.

Faced with a repair bill of £37,000 for the roof of their tiny Gwynedd church, the parishioners of Teigh (population 37) wrote to ask the prince if they could borrow one of his paintings to raise money at a local exhibition.

He responded by offering not one watercolour, but three. Pat Hamilton, chairman of the church fund-raising committee, says: "You can imagine the delight and gratitude felt by all who love our church."

As King Hussein in Amman sways uneasily between the West and Iraq; Radio Jordan seems to have managed to get the Gulf crisis into perspective. The government-funded station — the Jordanian equivalent of the BBC World Service — is continuing its normal summer schedule. Along with programmes on Louis Armstrong, this includes profiles of the Bee Gees and Paul McCartney and a show called *Thirty Years of American Top Ten Hits*. Whatever happened to the hated infidel?

Right course for top job

Dear George Carey, who will wear the Archbishop of Canterbury's mitre from next January, had a singular advantage in his candidacy for the Church of England's most senior post. While others seeking the vacancy at Lambeth Palace may have had superior credentials on paper or greater experience, none had been so comprehensively tutored in how to be a bishop as the relatively unknown Carey.

This is where the Bishop of Bath and Wells stole a march on his rivals. He is one of a small number of senior churchmen who attended a special 10-day course designed to teach new bishops how to do their job properly. He was counselled on a wide range of topics including staff relations, diocesan organisations, the delicate matter of discipline in the cathedral, and the complexities of the Anglican Synod. He was also given advice on public speaking, the demands of the media and the tension that his new post might create for his wife, Eileen, who attended the last few days of the course at Worcester.

Dr Norman Todd, a retired Anglican priest, who put Carey and other new bishops through their paces, refused to take any of the credit for his surprise elevation. "When I started I did not think I would be training the next Archbishop of Canterbury," he says. "But I think the training should stand him in good stead for the job."

Carey was one of the star pupils

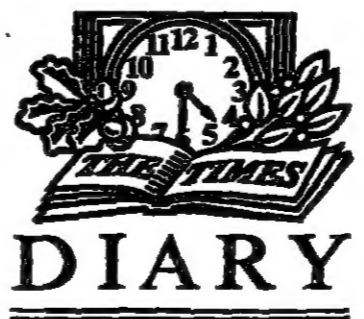
on the course which was set up with the backing of the present Archbishop of Canterbury. It also has the support of the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, who was one of the favourites for the top job. Perhaps he should have attended as well.



Rallying callers

While Kenneth Baker sips a pilsa colada in the back garden of his Surrey home, some brave hearts at Tory Central Office want to pull the plug on his latest telephone hotline message. The party chairman's aim was to lift the spirits of the faithful, but the message, with supporting figures about the government's "marvellous record", is considered too dull in some quarters at Smith Square.

The backroom boys want to replace Ken's tape with a song about Labour's difficulties with the community charge. The recording, with bang and accordion accompaniment, goes: "Why does Labour hate the poll tax? You can



answer that with ease. They won't have so much of your money to use just as they please." It's awful enough to make callers yawn for a few bars from Yugoslavia's Eurovision song contest entry.

Ridley reduction
Inscrutable Nicholas Ridley may shiver at the prospect of a German takeover of Europe, but apparently a sizeable proportion of British businessmen would be content to see their own company taken over by Germans.

Of the captains of industry questioned in a recent attitude survey by Epsom Computers, 41 per cent said they would rather have a German proprietor than one from any of our other European Community partners.

According to Paula Smail, account executive with Epsom's public relations company, Britain's managers first endorsed the litany of criticisms directed at the Germans in the prime minister's Chequers meeting in March. After citing "arrogance", the businessmen admitted that the Teutonic character had worrier facets, describing it as "professional,

well-educated and hard working". More enduring objects of our xenophobia are the French. Only 19 per cent of the 352 businessmen in the survey would welcome seeing a sleek Citroën drawing up in the drive, while the people of Luxembourg and the Irish are favoured by only 1 per cent.

The survey results were to have been announced in the *Financial Times* as part of an advertising campaign, but Epsom's Japanese bosses felt the issue was too sensitive for the post-Ridley world, so the idea has been dropped.

Cardiff culture

Known as the home of singer Shirley Bassey and as the cradle of Welsh rugby, Cardiff wants to carve a place in the world of the arts.

Not to be outdone by the Edinburgh festival or by Glasgow, Europe's cultural capital, the first Cardiff festival of the arts opens next month.

"Cardiff is far more lively than Edinburgh, especially outside festival time," says Brian McMaster, managing director of the Welsh National Opera. "This festival focuses on what arts are available in Cardiff, which are not always known about or acknowledged."

The festival programme combines Welsh output and international events. In one co-operative venture the Welsh National Opera will perform Bizet's *Carmen*, directed by a Frenchman André Engle.

Native arts are represented by the Welsh theatre company Brith Gof, which will perform a new



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LEGALITY OF BLOCKADE

Britain's decision to join the Americans in using such naval force as may be necessary to enforce sanctions against Iraq commits both countries to possible military action without the express sanction of the UN security council. That does not make their action illegal. Is it unwise?

In the immediate aftermath of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, both governments were right to pre-empt security council action by freezing Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets and imposing their own trade bans, because prompt action was vital. Under last week's resolution 661, the UN has imposed binding sanctions (under article 41), and the next step would normally have been to seek security council authorisation for a naval blockade. So far, UN sanctions have been remarkably successful. In the absence of firm evidence that the UN embargo is failing, precipitate naval action would clearly weaken the principle of collective security now becoming reality for the first time in decades.

The British and American decisions have been taken not under resolution 661, but under the famous "catch-all" article 51 of the UN Charter. Where a member of the UN has suffered armed attack, that article permits individual or collective self-defence "until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security." The preamble to resolution 661 explicitly reaffirmed the right of governments to act under article 51, which has now been cited by the Emir of Kuwait in a formal request for British and American help to enforce sanctions against Iraq.

The care with which both governments have avoided the word "blockade", a term associated in international law with a state of war, indicates their awareness that they are treading delicate water. The enforcement of UN sanctions is the responsibility of the UN, not individual governments. Resolution 661 contains no authorisation to use force. This should ideally be sought, either under article 42, which explicitly envisages naval blockade, or under article 41 as a corollary of the sanctions resolution, following the precedent of Rhodesia 1967.

British diplomats insist that there has been no conscious decision to pre-empt the UN, and that the need for speedy action to stop supplies

reaching Iraq — and thus bring the whole issue to a swifter conclusion — is the only reason for the blockade. The signals from Washington are more ambiguous. The United States appears to take the view that Kuwait's article 51 request obviates the need for specific security council authorisation. Technically, a legal case can be constructed to support that view: basically that article 51 allows any state to do anything it chooses in "self-defence". But this has always been seen as a failsafe if the UN fails to act. The UN has not yet failed to act and everything should be done to encourage it to do so.

The real reason for Britain and the US initiating a blockade could be that neither believes that other permanent members of the security council will agree to any more drastic form of enforcement than the economic measures so far promulgated. Britain and the US will have reasoned that, should the security council fail to authorise the use of force, resort to Article 51 would then be legally trickier (since it justifies self-defence until the security council acts). But that is a thesis that should be put to the test.

Strategic considerations within the Arab world, as well as legal niceties, dictate the most intense consultation during this stage of the conflict. "Interdicting" the passage of ships through the Straits of Hormuz and the Red Sea should effectively prevent Iraq from exporting oil and would probably have the support of countries using those waterways. But to block Iraqi imports, naval patrols would have to police the Jordanian port of Aqaba, a far tougher proposition. Jordan is formally neutral, but has given public support to Iraq and is already reported to be helping Baghdad circumvent the trade embargo.

A naval blockade carried out by two governments in defence of a third against a fourth, technically neutral, country needs the strongest legal backing. Were the naval force to be used in support of a security council resolution, Jordan, bound like all members of the UN to comply with sanctions, would have no case against inspection of all ships bound to and from Aqaba. It would have to take sides with a vengeance. British and American diplomats should now do everything they can to obtain such a resolution in New York. They are running precisely the risk they should most fear: isolation in the Middle East.

FACT VERSUS THEORY

An A-level candidate in chemistry ought to know the atomic weight of oxygen, and ought also to know what it means. If the candidate gets only the first of these right, should he be marked the same as the candidate who knows only the second? Around such distinctions a great educational debate is raging. When this year's A-level results are published later this week, each side will be eagerly refreshing its ammunition.

The first pupils to take the new GCSE examination in place of O levels two years ago will have sat their A-levels last term. Should there be a significant drop in average performance in the 1990 A-level results, conservative educationists will be rushing in with "we told you so" while the more progressive will be renewing their attack on the A-level setters and markers for failing to update their ideas. Who will be talking more sense?

Given that the GCSE is here to stay, and that it was introduced for good reasons, the truth will lie more with the progressives. It is absurd to draw up an A-level syllabus on the assumption that pupils had just completed a traditional O-level course if none of them has done so. A levels must take account of the ending of O levels and the change in philosophy that accompanied it, especially the shift in emphasis from factual knowledge to theoretical understanding, from remembering the atomic weight table to understanding the atomic weight concept.

The distinction is sharper in science than in the arts. Reports are circulating that this year's results will show a decline in performance among candidates taking A levels in science and mathematics. Mathematics is probably the

most difficult case. How to mark a pupil who has wrongly remembered a theorem but proceeded accurately from his false premise? In this subject alone, if the results are poor, concern should be directed at the GCSE syllabus as well as at the A-level one. But in science, a shift from memory to comprehension makes sense, though it will be hard to test.

The education secretary, John MacGregor, does not want to see the character of the examination altered too much, however. With most A-level courses lasting two years evolution is wiser than revolution. The syllabus on which the 1990 examinations took place was necessarily drawn up before the first GCSE examinations in 1988, so the examiners were working in the dark. Whatever this year's A-level results, therefore, too much should not be read into them. Even if they are disastrous — which is unlikely — that will not prove that GCSE is itself a disaster.

An examination hall is not real life. Only in that artificial chamber of academic torment is a budding expert deprived of what every full-blown expert needs, a set of reference books. How to use reference books is such a basic skill that it belongs on the syllabus in its own right. A real mathematician stuck for a formula or a real chemist at a loss for an atomic weight is none the worse at his job if he looks it up.

The purpose of an examination is not purely to test the candidate's memory and the ability to cram in more facts at the last minute, though generations of candidates must have thought otherwise. GCSEs were introduced partly to correct this. A levels — and the debate surrounding them — need a dose of the same common sense.

WHITEHALL TO PRAGUE

Alan Cranston, a civil servant at the department of employment, is to be seconded to the office of Petr Běhár, prime minister of the Czech republic. Britain is thereby making a present of "Whitehall's job creation and business skills to Eastern European countries". Mr Cranston's new chief may be less likely than seasoned observers of Whitehall's influence on business over the years to raise a sceptical eyebrow at this. One need only glance at the department of employment itself — with its large subsidiaries such as the Training Agency — to be reassured that there are indeed such things as "job creation skills", and that Whitehall possesses them in abundance.

All the same, for a poor country only just grappling with the bureaucratic legacy of communism, Mr Cranston's services might prove to be a Greek gift. Communist bureaucrats used to be good at job creation, though of the wrong sort. Newly-installed non-communist ministers have been heard to complain that only a hundred members of the entire Czechoslovak civil service actually do any work. Whitehall's latest expansion into central Europe may even raise a wider question. Do the Czechs really want imitations of our mandarins to govern them as the British have been governed, ever since civil service examinations came in over a century ago?

The British civil service — with its self-confidence, urbanity and otherworldliness — is indeed admired by many abroad. Distinctions between its peculiarities and the British national character are often elided. Even when leading exemplars of the Whitehall ethos are ridiculed by foreigners — for talking of "economy with the truth" instead of lying, say — their myth is leavened by affection.

Above all, Whitehall has furnished material for one of the few authentically British

situation comedies of recent years. The British find *Yes Minister* funny because, they fancy, the inevitability of the triumph of the Sir Humphreys over elected politicians is true to life. This wry fatalism has coincided oddly with the Thatcher government, whose leader adores *Yes Minister* but enjoys beating her own civil servants at their own game. Even under Mrs Thatcher, of course, ministers come and go, but the Sir Humphreys go on forever.

How could the Czechs possibly make light of the idea of bureaucrats outwitting their democratic masters? Their own comic archetype, Jaroslav Hasek's *The Good Soldier Schwejk*, is about the "little man" surviving the terrors of Austro-Hungarian officialdom, the original home of "red tape". President Havel himself has written wittily about the same theme, bureaucracy run mad. In his play *The Memorandum* of 1965, he depicted the imposition of an absurd new bureaucratic language as an instrument of power.

As for the greatest of all Czech-born writers, Franz Kafka: his own experience of bureaucracy, gained mainly as an employee of a Prague insurance firm, was transformed by his genius into the most compelling of all metaphors of totalitarianism. Only since last November has official Czechoslovakia been able to acknowledge Kafka's prophetic nature.

Mr Cranston will find himself confronted in Prague with a civil service that is undergoing what could mildly be described as an identity crisis. If he can inject the professional impartiality which Whitehall proclaims and sometimes practises, his mission will be worthwhile for the Czechs. On the other hand, this land of Kafka, Hasek and the commissars has a tradition that might beguile any British bureaucrat. Whitehall might learn a few new tricks from this visit.

Gulf crisis: value of intelligence and role of media

From Colonel R. F. Preston, RM
Sir, Mr R. A. Brown (August 10) has assumed that Western intelligence agencies have failed consistently to detect signs of preparation for a large-scale military adventure. He should perhaps consider the possibility that warnings were given but were ignored by the governments involved. This was certainly so prior to the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands and on another notable occasion which he omits to mention, the Egyptian attack which precipitated the Yom Kippur war.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD PRESTON,
74 Lyncroft Mansions,
Lyncroft Gardens, NW6,
August 10.

From Vice Admiral Sir Louis Le Bailly

Sir, While it was inevitable that someone would start criticising our intelligence services over Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, it was sad to see *The Times* leading the pack (leading article, August 9).

Intelligence can and almost invariably does give accurate advance knowledge of capabilities and a precise estimate of a range of intentions. In autocracies and dictatorships with modern communications, capabilities can be turned into an intention and then action within minutes.

If, as a result of intelligence as to capabilities and possible intentions, democracies do not exercise restraint or take anything other than diplomatic action, then an excuse for a dictator to do his worst is at once provided; and the democracy involved is in the dock, if not always internationally then certainly in the media.

However, able and discreet a gaggle of privy councillors might prove, they would not be able to alter these hard facts of everyday life in the world of today.

Yours truly,
LOUIS LE BAILLY,
Garlands House,
St. Tudy,
Bodmin, Cornwall,
August 9.

From Captain R. Hamilton

Sir, The criticisms in today's leader may be founded on fact; although such assertions are — and

should be — very difficult to substantiate.

In common with the advice given by the Civil Service, reports from the security services cannot be published by politicians, either by way of excuse or vindication.

As that exceptionally wise man, Sir Richard ("Joe") Jackson, Assistant Commissioner (Crime) at Scotland Yard and President of Interpol, put it in his autobiography in 1967:

Britain's security services are efficient enough, but they can only gather information. They cannot alter the climate of opinion or force a Government to take action.

Neither the fight against spies nor the fight against crime can ever be completely won, but both can be lost, and the blame for losing them rests more often with the public and the politicians than with the security services or the police.

Yours faithfully,
R. HAMILTON,
West Dean,
Salisbury, Wiltshire,
August 9.

From Mr James Adams

Sir, I was disappointed to read Admiral Fieldhouse's letter in *The Times* (August 11) regarding the media's responsibilities in war.

During the Falklands war, when he was commander of the British forces, the military's relationship with the media was a combination of distrust and disdain. The media was given the minimum information possible, was lied to and was obstructed at every turn by a military which seemed to believe that the media was as much an enemy as Argentina.

This ill-informed view resulted in a great deal of harmful speculation in the press about plans and intentions. But this speculation was not a result of the media's wish to harm the war effort — indeed there was not a single major newspaper or television station that did not support the war — but a result of ignorance. After all, the media cannot report facts, or even not report facts which might be damaging, if those facts are not made available.

After the Falklands war a number of studies were carried out to see how relations with the media could be improved in times of tension or war. A common theme of all these studies was that there should be greater openness be-

tween the military and the media.

This was accepted by the Ministry of Defence and welcomed by the media. A number of steps have been taken to put in place the machinery that will actually help rather than hinder the press in time of war. But there remains a residual distrust of the media at senior levels in the military establishment.

After some initial hesitation, American journalists in limited numbers will be allowed to go to the Gulf (report, August 13). This is clearly sensible. However this first tentative step will need to be matched in London. Otherwise, the result will be exactly the kind of damaging speculation of which Admiral Fieldhouse complains.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES ADAMS
(Defence Correspondent),
The Sunday Times,
1 Pennington Street, E1,
August 13.

From Mr Nick Carpenter

Sir, Martin Fletcher in Washington writes (August 10):

The Pentagon is disclosing few details of military movements and has appealed to the media to withhold information of use to Iraq. However, it was apparent that by yesterday morning about 4,000 troops from the 82nd Airborne Division had... a hundred F15 fighter aircraft... Five American A-10s... about 4,000 US marines...

...and so on.

Whose side are you on anyway?

Yours faithfully,
NICK CARPENTER,
4 Lawrence Drive,
Canford Cliffs,
Poole, Dorset,
August 10.

From Mr E. J. Hart

Sir, Have we so soon forgotten that "careless talk costs lives"?

The media, especially BBC Newsnight, are not so much careless as culpable in briefing the President of Iraq. He is being provided with just about all the information an adversary requires save the names and service numbers of our personnel.

Yours very truly,
E. J. HART,
Camis Eskan Coachhouse,
Helsburgh, Dunbartonshire,
August 11.

Spelling it out

From Mr Roly Sykes

Sir, I suffer from "mild" dyslexia. It is not enough to stop me reading and with modern technology writing reasonable English (leading article, August 10). I was also lucky enough to discover the delights of mathematics and hence was able to avoid writing essays to be returned covered with red ink.

Education should be about getting individuals to the highest level that their talents allow. This depends upon examination results. Currently individuals who are dyslexic either have to be good enough at one of the sciences to pass even after they have been marked down for bad spelling or they are dunces. Too many people believe like you not only that good grammar and spelling reflect a disciplined mind but also by implication that the reverse is true.

Bad grammar will often occur when one knows the word one wants to use but can't spell it. Many times I have in the past used less appropriate substitutes simply because I knew how to spell them. Another subterfuge is to write the word concerned in such an illegible way that it is impossible to tell that I didn't know its spelling.

My salvation. Word processors with spell checks.

Yours etc.,
ROLEY SYKES,
Kingsland Barn,
Church End,
Drayton Parslow,
Buckinghamshire.

Musical medley

From Mr R. N. G. Stone

Sir, Brian Wenham's article (Media, August 1) on the "radio revolution" suggested that the broadcasting of music is likely to remain more or less unchanged. That is depressing because the BBC's continuing system of allocating networks for different types of music — one for classical, one "pop", one light — reinforces the absurd cultural pigeon-holing which afflicts most of the population.

There is no reason *a priori* why a listener should not enjoy Frank Sinatra over breakfast; Bach at luncheon; Madonna during the tea break; and Miles Davis while cooking the supper. But as things are, young people especially are expected to have some kind of allegiance to a narrow field of music, as if to a football team, and to treat other music and its adherents with scorn.

As radio is currently organized it is all too easy to enjoy one's chosen speciality by listening to the same network all day long.

If the BBC and other broadcasting bodies were to run comprehensive music networks, and programmes, in which music of any kind at all might be expected, and if the local stations were to vary their diet similarly, then those who listen to the radio would at least hear different types of music and might come to appreciate and enjoy more than one of them.

The BBC cannot shuffle off responsibility for its role in shaping the demand which it would now claim to be satisfying. In the first place "education", with its inevitably paternalistic connotations, is part of what the BBC is meant to be doing. In the second place the current network system, as indeed any network system would, has itself been in-

Van Gogh's disease

From Mr Andrew Morrison

Sir, Having studied the article by Dr I. Kaufman Aremberg and others from the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in detail (report, July 25), which basically quotes from Van Gogh's extensive correspondence with others, I am quite convinced that he was not suffering from Meiere's disease. There is very little mention of any hearing loss in his papers which, of course, is one of the prime symptoms of this disorder. The otological and neurological manifestations of syphilis would be much more likely to explain his symptoms.

You further report that "Me-

niere's disease, which was often wrongly diagnosed as epilepsy well into this century, can now be cured with surgery or changes in diet". It is unfair to bring false hope to those who suffer from this difficult disease. There are some forms of surgical treatments which can assist to control the symptoms but there is no controlled evidence to suggest that dietary regimes have any long-term effect. At present we have no cure for this disabling disorder.

Yours etc.,
ANDREW MORRISON
(Chairman, medical advisory committee, The Meniere's Society),
38 Devonshire Street, W1,
August 8.

Tourism investment

From Ms Sarah Dale

Sir, I applaud your realistic and timely leader "Arcadia in jeopardy" (August 2). There is, however, one element of the tourism equation which it does not address. The wish of overseas visitors to visit particular places in Britain is to a large extent a demand phenomenon created by a very long-term and, as we now see, almost too successful marketing campaign by the British Tourist Authority. It will require an equally major marketing campaign to shift that demand to other places.

Ask yourself, Sir, what sort of investment would be required for the majority of visitors to Italy to be dissuaded from visiting St Peter's or Florence in favour of an

industrial museum or a Manzoni trail. That is the investment we are talking about. Yet the select committee on employment has already reported that BTA could make good use of another £2.5 million, without considering the costs of a campaign such as that referred to above.

The Secretary of State's tourism and the environment task force is a most commendable initiative. However, to succeed it must recognise that government must not only lead but also to some extent finance the management of tourism.

Yours faithfully,
SARAH DALE (Chairman),
The British Incoming Tour Operators' Association,
Premier House,
77 Oxford Street, W1,
August 3.

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If the BBC and other broadcasting bodies were to run comprehensive music networks, and programmes, in which music of any kind at all might be expected, and if the local stations were to vary their diet similarly, then those who listen to the radio would at least hear different types of music and might come to appreciate and enjoy more than one of them.

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strumental in shaping musical demand: the BBC has already gone a long way in "educating" people into a certain way of looking at music, and it should be asking itself whether that way is healthy.

Each television channel includes a mixture. One entirely healthy result is that an individual is likely to watch a wide range of programmes and as we all know from morning-after discussions, a particular programme is likely to be watched by all sorts of different people: hence the value of television both to education and to social cohesion. It would be wonderful if those in charge of both BBC and commercial radio had the imagination to attempt the same thing in the area of music.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. G. STONE,
92 Foxwell Street, Worcester,
August 4.

Composers' manuscripts do not rank as works of art in the same sense as paintings or sculptures; indeed, their status as aesthetic objects is dubious. They may be highly prized as documents of the creative process, but their value in this respect is an essentially intellectual or scholarly one. Yet they fetch increasingly high prices at auction and are of growing interest to collectors.

My work is frequently impeded by the fact that manuscripts which I need to consult are in private collections whose owners, not merely uncooperative in the matter of making their treasures

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

available to scholars, are not even willing to be identified. During the past ten years there have been several cases in which a manuscript whose very existence was previously unknown has emerged at auction, only to disappear again into another private collection.

It is worth pursuing a change in the existing rules of purchase which would require the identity of new owners to be made public. The value of controlling the movements of "collectable" treasures would far outweigh any potential security risk.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS MARSTON,
University of Exeter,
Department of Music,
Knightley, Streatham Drive,
Exeter, Devon.

Curbing surgical waiting lists

From Mr Stanley Rivlin

Sir, As the perturbed health service managers, fearful of losing performance-related pay and jeopardizing their career prospects (report, August 2), nervously thumb through their surgical waiting lists, they will inevitably realize that 30 per cent of the list will consist of varicose veins; and no doubt in their anxiety to secure their future careers will order an all-out assault on this problem.

We had almost the same state of affairs in 1966. This was "waiting list" year in the National Health Service, and by transferring all varicose-vein surgical patients to out-patients and treating them by injection the administrators were able to announce a resounding victory in reducing their lists.

The fact that injections for varicose veins were useless and that it was shown very shortly afterwards that the failure rate was 90 per cent in nine months, was of course irrelevant. The most important factor was that the waiting list had been reduced.

This time they will possibly resort to surgery. But that, too, sadly, is unsuccessful unless carried out by surgeons properly trained in the procedure. May I beg the health service managers not to turn their surgeons on to varicose veins. They should reduce the waiting list by treating other conditions, e.g. haemorrhoids, with which they will probably get far better results. But they should also set aside some funds to train surgeons in the details of varicose-vein surgery so that that waiting list will not build up.

Yours truly,
STANLEY RIVLIN,
3 Upper Harley Street, NW1,
August 9.

Advice on health

From the Acting Chief Executive of the Health Education Authority

Sir, Bernard Levin (August 11) condemns the Health Education Authority for providing advice to the public on the dangers of smoking, fatty diets and excess drinking.

His views will be welcomed by vested interests such as the tobacco industry whose profits depend on their customers' ignorance of the harmful effects of their products. (How many smokers are aware, for example, that eating is the principal cause of leg amputations to prevent gangrene in Britain?) He cannot expect the same reaction from the public — our surveys show that hardly anyone agrees with Mr Levin's eccentric view of the HEA.

Judging by the overwhelming demand for our publications, there is a huge unmet need for accurate, unbiased health information from authoritative sources such as the HEA. We shall continue to respond to this — however much it may upset our would-be censors such as the tobacco industry and Bernard Levin.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD REID,
Acting Chief Executive,
Health Education Authority,
Hamilton House,
Mableton Place, WC1,
August 13.

Bad bunnies

From Mr Christopher Preston

Sir, I am astonished at the extraordinary assertion in today's *Diary* (August 10) from Mr John Coates, producer of the forthcoming *Beatrice Potter* film, that Peter Rabbit is "morally and ethically clean".

We are told unapologetically that Peter "was very naughty". He deliberately disobeyed his mother as soon as her back was turned, and he and his cousin Benjamin were evidently habitual petty thieves.

As for spanking, which we are told is being banned from Noddy books, Peter and Benjamin are not merely spanked, but whipped with a switch by old Mr Benjamin Bunny, who is guilty not only of child abuse but of naked and unprovoked aggression against a harmless cat.

Incidentally, Benjamin and Flopsy, who are to be married in the film, are first cousins; but perhaps this does not matter with rabbits.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER PRESTON,
Washbrook House,
Aston-le-Walls,
Nr Daventry, Northamptonshire,
August 10.

Obstacle course

From Mrs Ian Marshall

Sir, It would be interesting to hear how other grandparents have survived visits from their second generation.

Three-year-old Alexander has just put us through an intense and rigorous assault course. It has called on long dormant skills in the literary, culinary and creative arts, instant encyclopaedic knowledge, physical fitness and mental alertness from 5am until a flexible curfew hour.

There were many grueling tests for initiative, self-discipline, endurance, diplomacy and leadership from which my husband emerged with honour.

Now we are bereft and becalmed, in good order and with 18 unattempted crosswords to solve.

Yours intrepidly,
VALERIE MARSHALL,
106 The Close,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire,
August 8.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
August 13: The Duke of Edinburgh and The Duchess of York embarked in H M Yacht Britannia today.

Marriages

Mr M. Borch
and **Miss F.J. Lamb**
The marriage took place on August 4, at Middleton, Surrey, between Mr M. Borch, son of Mr and Mrs Karsten Borch, and Miss F.J. Lamb, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Lamb. The Rev Dr T. Platts and the Rev Dr H. Gibb.

The marriage took place on August 4, 1990, at St John's Church, Moulsham, Chelmsford, of the Rev Dr Timothy Platts, son of Mr and Mrs J.R. Platts, of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and the Rev Hilary Gibb, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.M. Gibb, of Birchington, Essex.

The Rev P. Bradley and the Rev J. Camp officiated.
Mr N. Wiles
and **Miss J.A. Jeffrey**
The marriage took place on August 11, at Linton, North Yorkshire, of Mr Nicholas Wiles, only son of Mr and Mrs Leonard Wiles, of Chiddingfold, Surrey, to Miss Judy Jeffrey, second daughter of Mr and Mrs James Jeffrey, of Kersknoe, Kelso. The Revend Joseph Brown officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by Miss Sophie Glasser, and Miss Antonia Hall. Mr Jonathan Wild was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Paolo Serpi, philosopher, Venice, 1933; Hutton, physicist, Newcastle, 1937; Richard Von Krah-Ebing, neuro-psychiatrist, Mannheim, Germany, 1840; John Galsworthy, novelist and dramatist, Northampton, 1882; Kingsmill, lawyer, 1932; Kingston, lawyer, 1867.

DEATHS: John Fletcher, clergyman, Madeley, Shropshire, 1785; William Buckland, geologist, London, 1856; Richard Jeffries, writer, Goring, Sussex, 1887; Alfred Horsman, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, proprietor of *The Times* 1908-11, London, 1922; Sir Landon Ronald, composer and conductor, London, 1938; Bertolt Brecht, dramatist, Berlin, 1956; Jules Romains, novelist, Paris, 1972; Karl Böhm, conductor, 1981; J.B. Priestley, Stratford-on-Avon, 1984.

The Battle of Britain was at its height, 1940. The Dominions of India and Pakistan were established, 1947.

1990 Queen Charlotte's Birthday Ball

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, who is Patron of the 1990 Birthday Ball, has graciously agreed that this occasion will be the official celebration of Her Majesty's 90th Birthday from Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

The Birthday Ball will be on Monday, September 3, at Grosvenor House and will, naturally, be a very special occasion. All friends of Queen Charlotte's Hospital are asked to attend to join in this celebration and support the world-famous hospital.

Tickets at £100 each (inclusive) may be obtained from: CASL, 55 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 7RE. Telephone 071-486 0531.

Latest wills

His Honour William Donald Massey Sumner, OBE, QC, of Ashford, Kent, retired circuit judge and Conservative MP for Orpington (1955-61), left estate valued at £339,520 net.

Mr Thomas Arnold Roberts, of Chuburn, Shropshire, left estate valued at £1,458,472 net. He left to the following employees in the Midland Motor Museum, "as a token of my appreciation for their good service and loyalty": £21,000 each to Keith Monk and Michael Jones; £16,000 each to Beryl Overton, Norma Lynch and Barbara Norman; £1,500 to Julie Williams; £1,000 to Bernard Bell; and £500 to Sarah Nichols. If his company, the Midland Motor Museum, had not been sold at his death, he desired his wife to sell it at once, as reasonably possible and to pay out of the proceeds £200,000 to Michael Barker; £50,000 to Georgina Barker; £14,000 each to Keith Monk and Michael Jones; £9,000 each to Beryl Overton, Norma Lynch and Barbara Norman; and £1,500 to Julie Williams. He left the remainder of his estate mostly to his wife Kathleen Roberts.

Miss Hilda May Lees, of Lytham St Anne's, Lancashire, left estate valued at £311,666 net. She left her estate equally between the RNIB, the Spastics Society, and the Christie Hospital, Manchester.

Mr Arthur Bertram Mason, of Burnham Market, Norfolk, left estate valued at £389,895 net. Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Mr Abdul Mehdi Ali Eshaker, of Stockport, Greater Manchester, £403,935.
Mr Bernard Harry Andrews, of London W3, £305,856.
Mr George Henry Austee, of Westbury on Trym, Bristol, £351,498.
Mr Geoffrey Harold Behrens, of Hale, Greater Manchester, cotton merchant, £354,216.
Beatrice Catherine Bellis, of Edgworth, Birmingham, £449,626.
Mr Douglas George Bennett, of Chigwell, Essex, £631,393.
Mr David Bourla, of Edgware, Middlesex, £652,459.
Mr Paul Michael Brand, of Foxcroft, Essex, farmer, £348,664.
Mr William James Breen, of Hildenborough, Kent £316,721.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.C. Boorman
and **Miss O.G. Cooke**
The engagement is announced between Charley, only son of Mr and Mrs John Boorman, of County Wicklow, Eire, and Olivia Georgiana, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M.E. Cooke, of London.

Mr J.S. Booth
and **Miss S.D. Clarke**
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Booth, of Bangor, Gwynedd, and Sue, daughter of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Clarke, of Binstead, Surrey.

Mr M. Bryan-Brown
and **Miss F.E. Seery**
The engagement is announced between Marc, youngest son of Mrs D. Bryan-Brown, of Shillingford, Oxfordshire, and Dr C.W. Bryan-Brown, of New York, Florence, only daughter of Mr and Mrs James P. Seery, of Huntingdon, Long Island.

Mr A.J.R. Bunnell
and **Miss A.M. Whyte**
The engagement is announced between Adrian John Bunnell, only son of Mr and Mrs J.B. Bunnell, of Kilmacolin, Renfrewshire, and Ann Maria, daughter of Dr and Mrs R.F. Whyte, of Mapperley, Nottingham.

Mr A.C. Gifford
and **Miss C.M. White**
The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Charles Gifford, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and Charlotte, younger daughter of Mr Michael White, of Hungerford, Berkshire, and Mrs Michael Winkler, of Liphook, Hampshire.

Mr R.C. Mayo
and **Miss P.G. Keeble**
The engagement is announced between Rupert, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Philip Mayo, of Lane Farm, Bovingdon, Hertfordshire, and Philippa, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Mike Keeble, of East Winton, North Yorkshire.

Mr L.A. Muir
and **Miss L.K.A. Klinkhammer**
The engagement is announced between Ian, second son of Mr and Mrs L.M. Muir, of Weaverham, Cheshire, and Ingrid, second daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Klinkhammer, of Zulpich-Wichterich, West Germany.

Mr J.E. Thornton
and **Miss A.C. Netting**
The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Mr Michael Thornton, of Ringwood, Hampshire, and Mrs Marion Thornton, of Bourne-mouth, Dorset, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Nutting, of North Breach Manor, Ewhurst, Surrey.

Birthdays today
Miss Sarah Brightman, singer, 39; Mrs Jennifer d'Almeida, former chairman, Ryman, 45; Mr Fred Davis, snooker player, 77; Mr Buddy Greco, singer, 64; Dom Philip Jebb, headmaster, Downside School, 58; Professor Sir Andrew Kay, surgeon, 74; Mr Justice MacKinnon, 52; Lord Mischon, 75.

Dr Oliver Neville, principal, RADA, 61; Mr Frederic Raphael, author, 39; Sir Ronald Stewart, former chairman, London Brick Company, 87; Jean-Louis Seydoux, former chief controller and director, ATS, 82; the Right Rev Hewlett Thompson, Bishop of Exeter, 61; Sir Charles Villiers, former chairman, British Steel (Industry), 78; Lord Whaddon, 63; Mr Sydney Wooderson, athlete, 76.

Miss Mary Georgina Clark, of St Helens, Merseyside £394,770.
Mr Anthony Michael Couch, of Chilworth, Hants, £604,933.
Mr Reginald Arthur Fisher Cox, of Hove, East Sussex, £339,637.
Mr George Francis Heffernan, Demerby, of Bentley, Hants, solicitor, £332,788.

Mrs Edith Lily Flower, of Hailton Hologate, Lincolnshire, £419,390.
Mr Philip Charles Ashburner, of Exeter, £421,656.
Mr Stephen Cecil George, of Witley, Surrey, £456,978.

Mrs Edith Marian Griffiths, of Tottenhall, West Midlands, £451,262.
Mrs Dorothy Broadmead, Hewitt, of West Kirby, Merseyside, £649,906.
Mr Albert Edward Honour, of Exeter, Devon, £499,294.

Mr Louis Knepler, of Highgate, London N6, £491,312.
Mr Robert Hazel Lay, of Burcot, Oxfordshire, £449,096.
Mr Harold Christopher Lisleman, of Solihull, West Midlands, £409,450.

Mr James Metrick, of Mottram in Longendale, Greater Manchester, £563,353.
Mrs Hilda Francis Milroy, of Heswall, Merseyside, £565,169.
Mr Rudolph Munster, of St Albans, Herts, £835,001.

Mr Joseph Nash, of Coleford, Glouce, £358,382.
Mr Frederick Bernard Nicholls, of Bournemouth, Dorset, £322,166.
Mr William George Potter, of Devon, Wiltshire, £335,199.

Mr Arthur Stanley Rigby, of Chorley, Lancs, chartered accountant, £322,051.
Mr Herbert Rothwell, of Rochdale, Greater Manchester, engineer, £405,659.

Mr William Henry Selwood, of Brinkworth, Wilt, £385,869.
Mr William Louis Sims, OBE, retired company director, of Leicester, £657,117.
Mr Thomas Wilson Stephens, of Alibon, East Sussex, £573,648.

Professor George Coton, of Cottingham, North Humberside, professor Emeritus of Mathematics, £360,184.
Ruby Fanny Thompson, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, £710,683.
Ellen May Woodward, of Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, £465,914.

OBITUARIES

BERNARD WEX

Bernard Wex, OBE, designer and engineer-in-chief of the Humber Bridge, died on July 31 aged 68. He was born on April 24, 1922.

BEST known in the profession as the designer and engineer-in-chief of the Humber Bridge, the world's longest clear span, Bernard Wex combined outstanding ability and courage with modesty and a finely-tuned sense of humour to win the hearts and support of all around him.

Educated at Acton Grammar School, he volunteered in 1940 for the RAF, but when his burning desire to be a pilot was frustrated by the discovery of a minor eye defect he opted for the Royal Armoured Corps and was commissioned as a tank commander in the 23rd Hussars. On demobilisation in 1947, he entered Imperial College, London University, to read civil engineering, graduating in 1950, top of the pass list with first class honours and gaining the year's Unwin medal.

He was at once recruited into Freeman Fox & Partners, where he worked under Gilbert Roberts and Oleg Kerenky, both eminent engineers with international reputations in the design of steel structures. Under them he worked on design aspects of many major bridge projects in New Zealand, India and Africa as well as the Forth and Severn suspension bridges. He also played a senior role in the design of large power stations such as Castle Donington and High Marnham.

By 1960 he was starting to take charge of whole projects including a series of oil and gas pipeline bridges of marked novelty and economy of material where the fluid transmission pipes doubled as structural members. These crossed major rivers in India and Pakistan where the steel

was responsible for the Foyle Bridge—a graceful 234 metres span steel twin box girder with prestressed concrete approaches in Londonderry—and the Myton Bridge, a 55 metre span cable stayed steel box swing bridge in Hull. Overseas work included the steel shell of the first cross harbour immersed tube road tunnel in Hong Kong and a slender 165 metre span reinforced concrete arch bridge in South Africa.

Undoubtedly, however, his main achievement was the Humber Suspension Bridge with a main span of 1,410 metres which will remain the longest in the world for a few more years. He was responsible for the development, design and supervision of construction of the scheme from the time he became a partner until its opening by the Queen in 1981. The design contained a number of features unusual in a major suspension bridge such as slip formed concrete towers (a continuous casting process) and 40 metre deep foundations on clay, but it was during



least of the problems was that of the deep scour which occurs in times of flood. Responsibility for the Avonmouth Bridge, a twin steel box structure carrying the M5 over the River Avon at Bristol, led to a partnership in 1969.

In the following years he was responsible for the Foyle Bridge—a graceful 234 metres span steel twin box girder with prestressed concrete approaches in Londonderry—and the Myton Bridge, a 55 metre span cable stayed steel box swing bridge in Hull. Overseas work included the steel shell of the first cross harbour immersed tube road tunnel in Hong Kong and a slender 165 metre span reinforced concrete arch bridge in South Africa.

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LESLIE OLIVER

Leslie Oliver, emeritus neurological surgeon to the Royal Northern Westminster and Charing Cross hospitals, died in London aged 81 on August 4. He was born on February 5, 1909.

LESLEY Claremont Oliver was educated at Latimer School and entered Guy's Hospital medical school in 1928. After qualifying in 1933 and taking resident hospital appointments, he secured the FRCS in 1935. Before entering his chosen speciality he had wide experience as a general surgical registrar and teacher of surgery at Bristol General Hospital and as resident assistant surgeon at the West London Hospital. He then became surgical registrar and first assistant to H. W. B. (later Sir Hugh) Cairns in the neurosurgical department of the London Hospital.

From 1939, in the early stages of the "phoney" war, he worked as surgeon and neurosurgeon in the emergency medical service at Claybury Hospital, Woodford Green, and at Romford. In 1941 Sir

Hugh Cairns invited him to join the staff of the Military Hospital for Head Injuries at Oxford where he remained as a surgical specialist with the rank of major before being seconded to the West London Hospital to help with treatment of V2 casualties.

After the war, though keen to develop his chosen speciality, there were many difficulties to overcome. He returned to Romford and, with some help from Essex County Council, started a neurosurgical service which, some time after the inception of the NHS, became a regional neurosurgical centre. This specialist centre grew considerably during the ensuing years with the appointment of further specialist staff.

By then there was growing recognition of Oliver's outstanding ability and surgical skills. He was invited to join the staff of the Royal Northern Hospital in 1951 and continued to work there very happily until his retirement. This move to central London led to his appointment as consultant neurosurgeon at

Westminster and Charing Cross hospitals, also at West London Hospital, and to the slow but steady growth of private practice.

He was an excellent teacher and trainer of junior staff who eschewed all temptation to lock himself up in a specialist ivory tower, never happier than when spreading the neurosurgical message back into the generality of medicine and surgery. He became an elected fellow of the American College of Surgeons in 1957.

Oliver was first and foremost an excellent clinical neurologist, dedicated to the practice of neurosurgery. He was a skilful technician of conservative disposition who always had his patients' best interests firmly in mind. Though a busy practical surgeon, he had a strong academic bent and published important papers, notably on Parkinson's disease, brain abscess, cerebral and spinal tumours and other neurological matters. Between 1952 and 1969 he was author of four textbooks on neurosurgery, general editor and neurosurgical contributor to *Basic Surgery*, 1958 and contributor to three further surgical books.

He was a member of the Society of British Neurological Surgeons and a member of the French Society of Neurosurgery. He enjoyed complete fluency in French and had a considerable knowledge of French culture. He was, indeed, a civilised man of wide interests. He had a delightful sense of irony and humour. From 1964-1970 he was a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and latterly its chairman.

After his retirement, he served on the Armed Services Pensions Appeal Tribunals of the Lord Chancellor's Department, and was one of the medical chairmen.

Oliver was twice married, first in 1933 to Irene Ferguson, by whom he had two sons. After the dissolution of that marriage he married Regine de Quidt in 1949. They had a daughter and a son. He is survived by his second wife and by the children of both marriages.

Church news

Archaeology
Ten excavations opened to bring ancient history alive for children

By NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

CHILDREN throughout Britain will have the chance to find out what archaeology is all about on Saturday, when ten excavations are being opened to the public to celebrate the first National Archaeologists' Day. The sites include Flag Fen near Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, winner of a national award for its successful presentation of prehistory to visitors, and excavations in Wales and Scotland.

The "national open-day for archaeology" is being organised by the Young Archaeologists' Club, which says the event aims to give young people and their families a foray into the past. Among the activities will be a Roman food-tasting at Lightwater in Surrey, Anglo-Saxon warrior combat at West Heslerton, North Yorkshire, and prehistoric pottery firing at Flag Fen. Children will be shown how to survey and identify

archaeological sites. There will also be an Artefact Roadshow for visitors to bring their own finds for identification by experts. The venues include Beaumaris Castle on Anglesey, Whitton Priory near Dumfries, North Wales, a Saxon site in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, and Eynsham Abbey near Oxford. With its motto of "Past ages for all ages", the club hopes that Archaeologists' Day will provide children with a lot of fun.

English Heritage is also hoping to engage young people with a new range of educational books, slide packs and videos. The Archaeological Detectives video explains how the past is pieced together; it features two primary-school children, Gemma and William, as its protagonists and three sites from different eras. It also includes details on the Roman city of Wroxeter in

Shropshire and the medieval castle at Orford, in Suffolk. Another video examines the parish church, explaining both its architectural history and its relevance to the structure of medieval society. The conservation group has also produced a series of family discovery packs for parents who are desperate to find diversions for their children during the holidays, or by teachers planning site visits. Audley End House, Essex, Battle Abbey, East Sussex, and Rievaulx Abbey in North Yorkshire are among the buildings covered so far. English Heritage says that each pack includes a wallchart and two activity sheets which use detective observation skills.

● The Young Archaeologists' Club is at 4 Clifford Street, York YO1 1RD, (0904) 611944. English Heritage Education Service is at 429 Oxford Street, London W1R 2HD, 071-973-3442/3.

ROBERT BLACKBURN

Robert Blackburn, schoolmaster and deputy director general of the International Baccalaureat, has died in Norway at the age of 62. He was born on September 26, 1927.

IN 1962 Robert Blackburn became the first deputy headmaster and director of studies of Atlantic College, South Wales, the first United World College. It had sixth formers from all over the world, mixing Maoist Chinese and the children of South American millionaires. In 1968 he became international secretary to the United World Colleges, which expanded under his president, Lord Mountbatten, with Blackburn's administrative support. Together they visited many countries, particularly those with Commonwealth links, to establish committees which were to lead to the development of three colleges in Blackburn's time and seven eventually. Ninety per cent of entry is on a scholarship basis and the committees raise money to provide the funds.

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Blackburn was particularly concerned with the needs of young people in developing countries. He had special responsibility for Africa, the Middle East, and the UK. Some 20 schools in this country and about 400 a round the world now offer the International Baccalaureat. This growth owes much to his encouragement and travelling. The curriculum for the baccalaureat is wide and includes service to the community. Born in Sligo, Ireland, Blackburn went to Columbia School and Trinity College, Dublin, in 1946, where he was captain of the rugby XV and gained a first in history. He was also active in the United Nations Student Association where he met a fellow student, Eileen Archer, whom he smuggled in, disguised as a man, to hear a debate in the then all-male historical association. They married in 1952. She died in 1977. In 1980 he married Diana Little.

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At home, he had a life-time interest in the history and development of aeronautics, was a keen and able amateur photographer, and an expert woodworker.

In 1945 he married Sheila Evelyn Lambert, nee Thompson, the widow of an RAF pilot, who survives him with their two sons and four grandchildren.

He was a member of the Society of British Neurological Surgeons and a member of the French Society of Neurosurgery. He enjoyed complete fluency in French and had a considerable knowledge of French culture. He was, indeed, a civilised man of wide interests. He had a delightful sense of irony and humour. From 1964-1970 he was a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and latterly its chairman.

After his retirement, he served on the Armed Services Pensions Appeal Tribunals of the Lord Chancellor's Department, and was one of the medical chairmen.

Oliver was twice married, first in 1933 to Irene Ferguson, by whom he had two sons. After the dissolution of that marriage he married Regine de Quidt in 1949. They had a daughter and a son. He is survived by his second wife and by the children of both marriages.

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And Next, a touch of class

Liz Smith previews a quality catalogue designed for women with no time to spare

Is the working woman's fantasy finally to become a reality? Will she be able to summon up well-designed, top quality clothes from her desk?

The scene is easy to imagine: in the middle of a particularly hectic schedule, an unexpected invitation crops up early on a Wednesday to fly to Rome for the weekend. Doing a mental checklist of the clothes she might pack, she decides that one useful new item she would like to take is a silk shirt. There is no space in her diary to shop. But there might just be time. After a quick check to note down the order number of the shirt in the brochure, she picks up the telephone. By midday on Friday, the shirt is delivered to her door.

This is the promise of Next Directory, launched by George Davies in January 1988. This was the first mail order catalogue in this country to attempt to upgrade the design of the clothes available to home shoppers. Yet, somehow, the notion of home shopping has never shaken off its old-fashioned, downmarket touch.

Americans always accepted a shopping service by telephone or post as an established 20th century amenity. L.L. Bean, based in Maine, dispatch down-filled fishing jackets and rugged suede-patched check shirts to the sports-loving affluent. Victoria's Secret, using, incidentally, a London address and toll-free number for some added transatlantic cachet, posts glamorous, classy silk lingerie and accessories around the United States.

But in this country, although Next Directory may have revolutionised the system by rerouting deliveries from the postal service to a more personalised and supposedly speedier courier service, the whole system somehow lacked class. Of necessity, it has progressively gone for a wider market, with the standard of design levelled at the common denominator in style.

Now Next Directory is making an energetic pitch for the more quality-conscious customer, with an experimental luxury mailer. By the end of this month, just under half of Next Directory's 750,000 customers will receive a copy of Next's 100% Brochure, a 35-page catalogue of desirable classics, mostly for women (four of the pages cover casual classics, sweaters, trousers and shirts for men), designed and engineered to a high quality and, naturally, an equally high price. The "100%" tag initially meant pure silk, wool,

cotton and linen for simply-styled shirts, sweaters, and other desirable separates. But it must now be taken more loosely, to describe the quality in a viscose or man-made and natural fibre mix.

Susan O'Reilly, the Directory's product manager for womenswear and menswear, first sensed a need among some customers for better quality in clothes. "When money

gets tighter we do not necessarily want cheaper clothes, but better value," she says. "The luxury brochure is an extension of what we do."

She picks out the simple pieces that she feels will appeal to a discerning customer, the shawl-collared pink wool coat for £130, a silk shirt cut like a hip-length tunic with a hood, £50, cream trousers,

£50 (these not pure wool, in fact, but a good, durable mix) and sweaters from £30. Colours are luxurious and pale, ivory with the fashionable pastels, as well as charcoal, navy and black.

"Fashion has become simpler and there is a feel for the softer tailoring pioneered by the New York designer Donna Karan," she says. "It is smart just to have a few

good pieces that you make more personal." She is particularly pleased with the 100% men's line.

Tim Stimpson, the art editor of Next Directory, defines his customer by lifestyle rather than sociological groups. "Aged between 18 and 35, she is busy and is fed up with trudging around the High Street," he says. "With Next Directory she benefits from delivery within 48 hours of something that is beautifully wrapped and packaged and a pleasure to get, which she can hang up and wear straight away."

Next Directory's new luxury mailer (0345 100500). Ask for the 100% Brochure. Deliveries start on September 7.



First class post? Left: gold wool/acrylic cardigan (£45), ivory silk camisole (£25) and charcoal polyester/wool trousers (£43). Above: taupe cotton/angora sweater (£30). Below: silk top (£35)



The big chill for sweet profits

How the combination of chocolate bar and ice-cream created the 'cold copy'

ARE you sitting comfortably, children? Then I will begin. Once upon a time, there were only two kinds of ice-cream. They were called cones and wafers, and they tasted much the same, either vanilla or strawberry.

This may be hard for you to believe because today you have hundreds of ice-creams to choose from. They come in all shapes and sizes, in buckets and tubs and multi-pack boxes and with exotic flavours like blueberry cheesecake and maple pecan.

But what you are all keenest to wrap your faces around are ice-creams dressed up as all your favourite sweetie bars. The one I expect most of you crave is the Mars ice-cream, isn't it?

You may be interested to know that Forrest Mars and his three children, Forrest Jr, John and Jacqueline, are one of the richest families in the world, with more than £6 billion. Recently they sprang ahead by reproducing their old-fashioned Mars bar as a new-fangled ice-cream.

They used to say a Mars a day helped you work, rest and play. They could stick in your teeth, too, but people found that if they kept them in the fridge it helped anaesthetise the teeth. One of Mummy's bright ideas for instant puddings was to melt a couple of Mars bars in a double boiler and tip the runny mess over a vanilla ice-cream.

Put those two ideas, and a bit of research, together and you have the Mars ice-cream. It helps that the ice-cream is made with real cream and the chocolate with cocoa butter. No, don't ask me what they put in other chocolate ice-creams.

In its first year, when you could only buy it in supermarkets, Mars became the most popular ice-cream to take home with the shopping. This year it is being distributed by Lyons Maid, which supplies sweet shops and newsagents too.

The Mars family were very pleased. They started cold-copying all their sweetie bars. So you can buy ice-cream

Snickers, an ice-cream Bounty with coconut flavoured centre, and an ice-cream Galaxy Dove bar with a creamy chocolate coating. (They estimate they will have sold £75 million worth by the end of the year. How much of that will you eat, Sharon?)

The other ice-cream makers decided they would try Mars's idea. So Wall's, which had relied on selling rather more than just one Cornetto (its best-seller earns it £50 million a year), hurried to launch sub-zero sweetie bars of its own, with Bonanza, which has nuts and nougat in the middle. Sky, which is like an ice-cream wrapped round an Aero bar, and Dream, which is made with

Cadbury's Dairy Milk chocolate. Next it is going to try a Cadbury's Fruit 'n' Nut ice. Lyons Maid, the King Cone people, have cold confectionery of their own, too. One is based on the Lion bar, but they call it Toffee Crisp. Another is a frozen Turkish Delight and they do a dark chocolate one called Figaro.

Frederick's Dairies in Shetland, which makes the Bounty ices for Mars and almost three-quarters of the choc-ice made in Britain, also sells its own De Vinci Bullion bars through supermarkets.

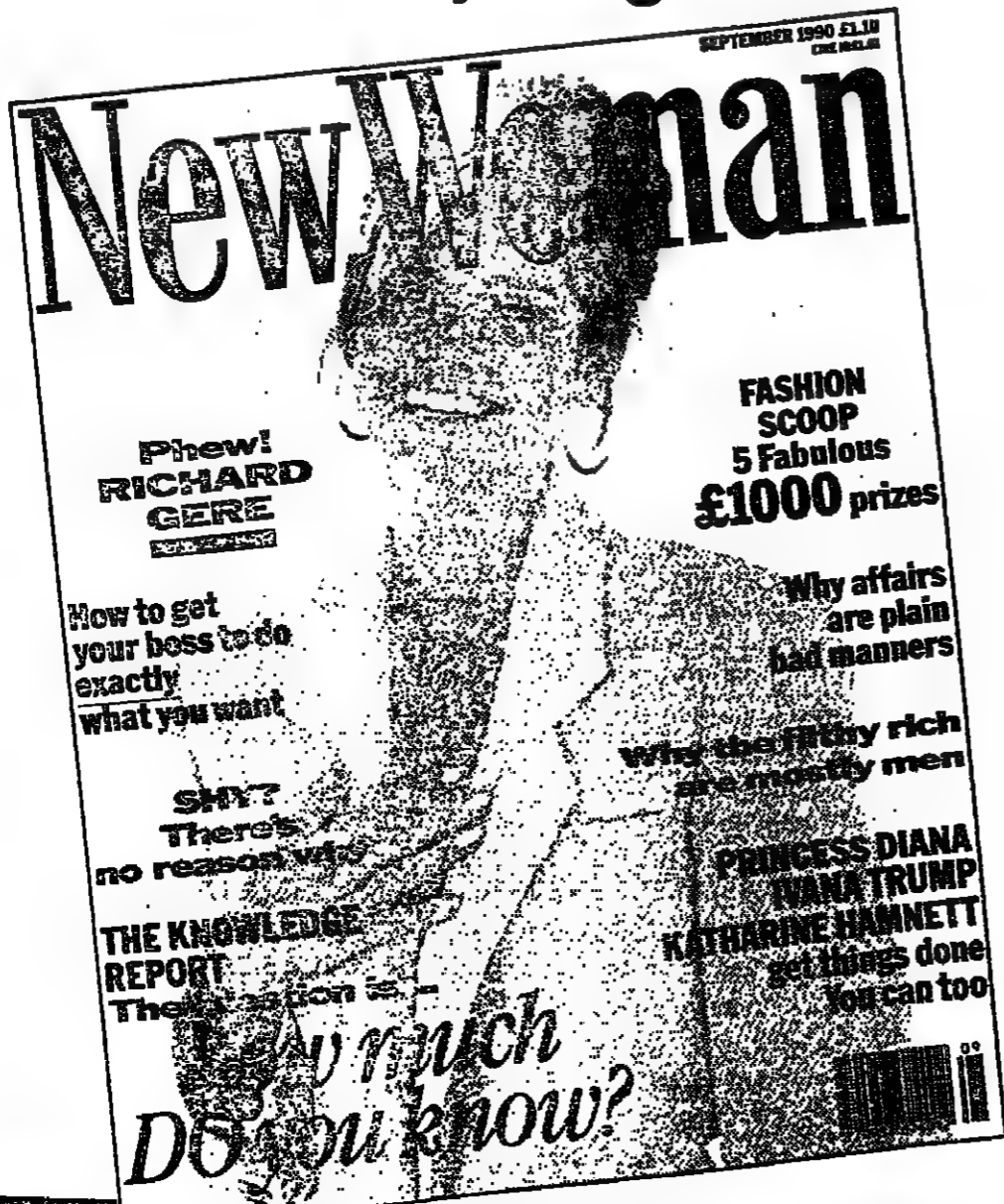
People have been looking for something new in ice-creams for years. It is no good these days putting a piece of pink glop on a stick and calling it an ice lolly. An ice lolly has to be a Zoom rocket, a Funny Faces comic strip or a Mister Man cartoon if it is to stand a chance.

For some time it was thought that American ice-cream would be the answer, because Americans like lots of different flavours and make rich ices with lots of real dairy cream.

Nobody thought that when American ice-cream did become a big success here it would not be under any of the famous names such as Baskin-Robbins, Dayvilles or Häagen-Dazs, but in the shape of a Mars bar.

ROBIN YOUNG

Sexy is hot, glamour is great, but influence is power... have you got it?



OUT NOW

New Woman. You can't be one without it.

On a wing and a wire

Regent's Park Zoo puts the public eye to eye with its eagles

PERHAPS because animals do not complain, zoos have always been fertile testing grounds for new architectural ideas. Regent's Park Zoo, in London, has been associated with some illustrious architects, particularly among the modernists: Berthold Lubetkin, Sir Misha Black, Sir Hugh Casson, Frank Newby, Cedric Price.

These last two were involved with Lord Snowdon in the design of the zoo's largest aviary, opened in 1965 — a tall, spiky, irregular shape, looking from a distance like two giraffes fighting in a net. This was a time when grand gestures were in vogue.

Now a new aviary is taking shape at the zoo, and although technically innovative, it is actually a refurbishment of an existing building, the 125-year-old eastern aviary, designed by Anthony Salvin Jr. Mr Salvin's building was a pleasant, modest, brick rectangle with double arches at either end, a low-pitched roof and a rectangular cage running along the front. The John S. Bonnington Partnership was asked to replace the cage with a "gossamer envelope", and from the start demonstrated what architects call "good manners" by using the brick arches as inspiration for a vaulted cage structure.

Their solution to the problem of providing a "gossamer envelope" was unprecedented in this country. Instead of the conventional criss-cross pattern of wire mesh, the wires all run in the same direction: vertically on the sides and ends, and horizontally across the hooped roof. The result is an almost invisible barrier between birds and humans which, according to Neil Worrell, the project architect, will have the effect of restoring the spectator to the role of prey, not predator. (The aviary is destined to contain African birds of prey, such as eagles, hawks and kestrels.)

This is at the opposite end of the "realism" scale from enclosures



Flight fantastic: Neil Worrell, project architect of the aviary

such as the zoo's elephant house, which simply provides a neutral, concrete viewing frame for the animals. Not surprisingly, this building, designed by Sir Hugh Casson, has had its critics — although it has to be said that providing a realistic zoo environment for elephants is a challenge that few would care to confront.

Yet the new aviary is no more "real" than the elephant house, or the Snowdon aviary. It is an exercise in up-to-date, high-tech artifice. The "cliffs" are metal structures covered with wire mesh and painted render, with heated perches to persuade the birds to show themselves to their best advantage. The baobab trees and termite mounds are sculpted replicas. And the "invisible" barrier actually consists of more than 1,600 wires of an alloy seven times stronger than steel, each wire individually threaded and drawn tight. The environment is an illusion, as successful as those we are presented with by Hollywood.

Well, almost. One thing spoils it. The tension of the wires is critical — too loose and birds (or dogs, foxes or humans) would be able to stretch the lin gap and

squeeze through. But the stresses involved in keeping the wires tight demand an extremely strong support structure, one that contrasts disconcertingly with the gossamer envelope. The architects asked their structural engineer, Mark Lovell, of Whitby & Bird, to make the supports as insubstantial as possible. But with each of the main structural steel hoops supporting the equivalent of 20 tons of downward force, a diameter of 6.5in was as narrow as he could make them.

THE effect is a little like those new shopping centres that attempt to reproduce Victorian fan-lights in aluminium or steel — not quite delicate enough, not quite in scale. From a distance, the wires disappear completely and only a skeletal bulk remains — not as brash as the Snowdon aviary, admittedly, but not easy to ignore. Nevertheless, the technique is a genuine breakthrough, and when the aviary opens to the public in the autumn, spectators should enjoy univalued bird-viewing opportunities — which is, after all, the point.

CALLUM MURRAY

ARTS

CINEMA: MUSICALS

Spectre at projected feast

Andrew Lloyd Webber is filming *Phantom of the Opera*. Geoff Brown marks his card

Everywhere around the West End, ticket agents' blackboards spell out the same list of names: "Tickets for *Cats*, *Les Mis*, *Miss Saigon*". At break of day, knapsacked tourists squat outside Her Majesty's Theatre, praying for a return ticket to the box office: a returned ticket for *Phantom of the Opera*. Come matinee time, coach parties trundle in from the provinces and ascend to their perches in the upper circle. *Show Boat* is with us; Stephen Sondheim's *Into the Woods* lies around the corner. As summer entertainment, theatre musicals remain a huge draw.

Scouting around the cinemas for a holiday treat, however, what do we find? Schwarzenegger on the rampage in *Mars*. Sequels to films one never saw or did not like: seedy cops, drug addicts, psychopaths, bloodbaths. For the lucky kid, there are animated adventures of Babar the elephant, Felix the cat, or a toaster. No musicals at all.

Life was not always like this. Twenty-five years ago, the family could trot off, all holding hands, to a capacious Odeon and collapse in the arms of *The Sound of Music*. Here was a film with something for everyone, or at least for everyone with a sweet tooth: fresh mountain scenery, a convent of nuns, seven cute children, Julie Andrews' "first prize for elocution" diction, hummable songs by the maestros of melody, Rodgers and Hammerstein. Prompted by the film's huge success, Hollywood geared up for more family musicals. Twentieth Century Fox poured its coffers into *Dolittle*, the Gertrude Lawrence biography, *Star!*, and *Hello, Dolly!*. But it retrieved very little at the box office. The bubble had burst, and nobody seemed able to rescute the genre.

Yet if Andrew Lloyd Webber has his way, wholesome film musicals will return with a vengeance. He has become seriously smitten with the movie-making bug, to the anguish of his friends and colleagues who rely for their livelihood on his money-spinning theatrical activities. Movie musicals eat up far more dollars — and can generate far bigger receipts — than their stage

brethren; but the business prospects for a novice film maker, even one as self-confident as Lloyd Webber, are far less certain. A *Phantom of the Opera* film is first on the agenda. Lloyd Webber was so sure of his future that earlier this year he booked five Pinewood studio soundstages, pencilled in the original *Phantom* and Christine (Michael Crawford and Sarah Brightman), and signed up a director (an odd choice: Joel Schumacher) before cementing any financial backing. He was not without funds for long. Warner Brothers stepped in by the end of April; principal photography should begin this autumn.

No sooner was that settled than *Cats* popped up as an animated feature, to be produced by Lloyd Webber and his cinema idol, Steven Spielberg. Elsewhere, a film of *Les Misérables* is waiting in the wings, under the guiding hands of Cameron Mackintosh, the show's producer, and Alan Parker, combustible director of *Fame* and *Mississippi Burning*.

Is this, though, the best way forward? To be sure, any musical that brings back tunes and songs and graceful dance to the silver screen is welcome. But history tells us to be wary of gods bringing gifts from Broadway or the West End. The decline in the genre's fortunes began during the 1950s precisely when Hollywood's studios stopped making quality musicals as a matter of course and relied on occasional, inflated Broadway transfers. The audience began to fragment: the new, burgeoning youth market shook, rattled and rolled to Elvis Presley and Bill Haley, while older customers sedately enjoyed *The King and I*, *South Pacific* and *West Side Story*. Such Broadway imports certainly pulled in crowds, but they did nothing to nurture new generations of performers, choreographers and songwriters to renew the traditions begun by Fred Astaire, Busby Berkeley, Gene Kelly and other musical wizards.

What is more, since *West Side Story* and *The Sound of Music*, the success rate for filmed musical blockbusters has slumped dramatically. Stage blockbusters engender blockbusting egos, hazardous



Multi-media: Sarah Brightman and Michael Crawford will star in the film of *Phantom of the Opera*

financial and legal complications. Hence, in part, the years of delay and botched compromises before *Hair* and *A Chorus Line* reached the screen. The results, in both cases, were disastrous. Who wanted to see *Hair*, that archetypal hymn to Sixties flower power, embalmed in celluloid in 1979? Who wished to see *A Chorus Line* in 1985, ten years after the show premiered, all novelty, punch and sparkle removed by the effects of time and an inappropriate director, Richard Attenborough?

In the case of *Evita*, an earlier Lloyd Webber hit, the complications remain insurmountable. Eight years ago, Ken Russell was primed to give it the works, only to clash over the leading lady: producer Robert Stigwood wanted the original star, Elaine Page, while Russell held out for Liza Minnelli. Last year, the project collapsed again, under different auspices: first the famous songbird Meryl Streep withdrew, pleading "exhaustion", then director Oliver

Stone succumbed to the pressure of other work. By the time *Evita* crawls onto the screen, the show may have acquired the period charm of *Chu Chin Chow*.

There are further, wider problems. Over the last decade or so, the film industry has abandoned the large, general audience mix (from blue jeans to blue noses) that fills the theatres for *Show Boat* or *Les Mis*, and which had rejoined in *The Sound of Music*. Unpalatable films and cinema closures have driven the blue rines back into their armchairs, until something like *Gandhi* lures them out. Teenagers alone retain the stamina needed for a night on the town. Most commercial cinemas, therefore, are pleasure domes for adolescents.

Musicals of a kind have continued to be made for this market, harnessed to dance and personality fashions that flare up, flicker and die. After 1977's *Saturday Night Fever*, disco-dancing John Travolta was red-hot; two years

later, he seemed barely lukewarm. During the Eighties, *Flashdance* and *Dirty Dancing* worked on young audiences like a charm, wooing them with new dance crazes and a frenetic, video-based visual sensibility. But dance crazes are particularly fickle: attempts this year to push a synthetic Brazilian dance, the lambada, have fallen thunderously flat.

The older, more fragile audience can only be yanked back inside with herculean effort. A tried and tested brand-name musical has obvious advantages over something created freshly for the screen: the shows as entities have ballooned in the public consciousness like few other theatrical properties.

So, despite the huge risks in slavishly following where stage has tread, cinema musicals, if they are to survive at all, seem doomed to navigate contemporary culture's vicious circle of supply and demand. "I know what I like," the punters' anthem drones, "and I like what I know."

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL: CLASSICAL MUSIC

Tribute to a friend

A felicitous coincidence of history and forward planning is reported by Hilary Finch



Rudolf Firkušný: piano soloist

Rarely has history operated so considerably in favour of a festival. Just as Edinburgh was set to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Bohuslav Martinů and all things Czech, the country burst its communist bonds, exiled pianist Rudolf Firkušný returned to his homeland in this year's true Prague Spring, and the stage was set.

Tonight at Usher Hall, Firkušný makes the first of several Edinburgh Festival appearances when he joins the Prague Symphony Orchestra to play the Second Martinů Piano Concerto, the piece with which he returned to Prague for the first time since 1946. Throughout their lives, the careers of composer and pianist were tightly bound up with each other. Both had been drawn to Paris in the 1920s and 1930s; Martinů to learn his craft amongst luminaries such as Roussel, Milhaud, Stravinsky; Firkušný to study, thanks to the enlightened sponsorship of President Masaryk.

Firkušný had been irresistibly drawn to the music of Martinů from the very beginning in Brno, but it took Paris to draw the two men together. The sympathy was reciprocated, and Martinů wrote his Second Piano Concerto for Firkušný who premiered it in Prague in 1935. With the war came years of wandering for both men, who eventually found refuge in the United States. Only Firkušný made it back to Czechoslovakia.

Martinů, blacklisted by the Nazis, fled Paris ahead of his invasion, and spent months sleeping rough his way through France on station platforms until he at least escaped to New York. Firkušný had meanwhile reached the United States via Portugal.

Their first opportunity to return home was to have been in May 1946, for a jubilant postwar performance of the Concerto. Martinů, however, was seriously injured in a fall from which he never fully recovered. Then came the Third Piano Concerto, dedicated to Firkušný, and yet another attempt to make a joint return to Prague. But even as he was composing the piece in New York,

as Firkušný recalls, "Martinů was plagued by a sense of melancholy which had nothing to do with what he wanted to be the essential spirit of the work, and yet which he couldn't throw off. He finished the piece and brought me the last page of the score in the morning. He asked me if I'd seen the newspaper. Jan Masaryk had 'committed suicide' by falling from a window. Once more we could not return to Prague. The communists took over in 1948. On the last page of the Concerto, Martinů wrote 'finished on the day of the death of Jan Masaryk'."

It is, perhaps, its intimate relationship with its time which is both the strength and the weakness of Martinů's work. It is the music of exile, of displacement and dislocation: as diverse as the influences which stimulated it, as prolific as harsh economic necessity forced it to be. It is music heavy with the self-consciousness of the French Left Bank; it is music weighed down by an introverted, almost escapist obsession with Correlli, Bach, Vivaldi. It is music all the more densely and sometimes impenetrably Czech for having been composed entirely in exile.

Martinů's music is always effective, but it does sometimes lack a certain necessity. The composer never revised, never discarded. "He simply had to make music," says Firkušný. "And both performers and listeners can have difficulty in hearing past the filling, past the baroque figurations, to the essential harmony and melody which form his style. His melodic line is created from the taut syncopations of Moravian folk music; there are actually no bar lines. So pianists break it up in all the wrong places, and miss the idea. The melody is there: you simply have to know where to look for it."

HILARY FINCH

The cost of cancelling

TWO of Europe's longest-established lyric theatres are in open dispute with each other. The Drottningholm Court Theatre from Sweden, famous for its period-style productions of 18th-century opera, had been booked for a guest season next month at the Opéra Comique in Paris. This booking, to perform Mozart's *La finta giardiniera* and Gluck's *Iphigénie en Tauride*, was confirmed by the Parisians last December, but abruptly cancelled in late spring. The reason given was the "extremely difficult financial situation at the Opéra Comique".

According to Per Forssstrom, the Drottningholm general manager, the Swedish company had issued binding contracts to its musicians and production staff on the strength of the confirmation, and is now facing a hefty deficit because of the cancellation. When the company pointed this out to Thierry Fouquet, general manager of the Opéra Comique, his response (according to the Swedes) was: "You have to sue us".

People power

BARNUM, Bailey, Bertram Mills and the rest will be turning in their graves, but this summer probably sees the final victory of non-animal circuses over their more traditional rivals. Cirque du Soleil, the eminently chic Montreal-based circus show with all the right liberal credentials — no animals, no midgets, definitely no bearded ladies — has so wowed the London public that its Jubilee Gardens season, in a 2,000-seat Big Top, has been extended for a further two weeks to September 2.

One of the few places left in the world where large-scale animal circuses still flourish is the Soviet Union. Western tourists still gasp in horror at their first sight of chickens dancing *Swan Lake* in perfect synchronisation. In Britain, however, the combination of rigorous quarantine regulations and vigilant RSPCA inspectors has made it almost impossible for such bizarre spectacles to enter the country.

Opera as soap

THE sparky combination of Janet Street-Porter, BBC TV's head of youth programmes, and the radical stage director David Freeman (last seen taking Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* into the streets and churchyards of west London) is the force that is rethinking the way opera is presented on television. At Street-Porter's behest, Freeman's Opera Factory is to take a 19th-century opera and give it a "soap" treatment — breaking its story into four half-hour episodes to be screened over two weeks. Then, in true *EastEnders* fashion,



Gelsey Kirkland: see "Small, beautiful"

an omnibus edition will present all the episodes.

The idea has one famous precedent. Patrice Chéreau's Bayreuth production of Wagner's *Ring* cycle was shown on British television one act at a time for 10 weeks. That initiative netted an armchair audience larger than the total number of patrons attending Bayreuth in the 100-odd years since Wagner's day.

Small, beautiful

AMERICAN ballerina Gelsey Kirkland is hoping to start a small ballet company of not more than 12-15 dancers. According to Kirkland, that would give her enough dancers to mount ballets by Antony Tudor and Frederick Ashton, two choreographers she especially admires, and it would enable her to work intensively with her performers.

As a first step, Kirkland is to open a studio next month in Greenwich, Connecticut, within commuting distance of New York City, where she will give daily master classes. Her intention is to create a company that would play annual seasons in four or five major cities, including London, rather than undertake long debilitating tours.

Body in question

THE Tate Gallery has entered the controversy (if a little late) over Leonard McComb's "Portrait of a Young Man Standing", the life-size golden statue which was part of Lincoln's exhibition *The Journey* (which ended Sunday) until it was withdrawn by the artist.

The piece was originally placed in Lincoln Cathedral's aisle, but the dean, the Very Rev Brandon Jackson, apparently objected to the nude as "too confrontational". A statement from the Tate said that "regrettably, McComb's sculpture, although redolent of the spirit of man, has been progressively withdrawn from public view in the cathedral". Now that Nicholas Serota, the Tate's director, has asked McComb to show the piece at the Tate "in the hope that it will be seen and appreciated by many visitors as a fine and spiritual work of art", it should be in place there by this weekend.

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Swedish royal's Roman welcome resurrected in Scotland

When Queen Christina of Sweden abdicated in 1654, converted to Roman Catholicism and set off for Rome, she can have had little idea of what lay in wait for her. She timed her arrival nicely for Carnival, and the Barberini family, most prominent of her admirers, had set up a little show for her. They had commissioned Marco Marazzoli, 40 years Monteverdi's junior, to write a *dramma musicale* called *La vita humana*.

The Glasgow International Early Music Festival has just provided the British premiere, and the work itself the perfect excuse to invite a contingent from the Malmö Musikgöskolan in Sweden to collaborate with the singers

and players of the Scottish Early Music Consort. They told what happens when Life (Vita) and Understanding (L'Intendimento) separate and are unable to work together. Guilt (La Colpa) and Pleasure (Il Piacere) get their chronicles together and fight with L'Innocenza and her attendant Virtues for the Soul of Vita.

It was like *The Pilgrim's Progress* and Tippet's *Midsummer Marriage* combined with Snakes and Ladders: both intellectual cross-reference and a marked sense of play abounded in Kate Brown's production. A long, thin white apron stage in the Tramway's dark space divided the two opposing battlements and provided a playground for the

series of seductions and combats. The stark symbolism of Tim Northam's economic design was enlivened by the Botticellian Florentine dancers of Il Ballarino.

Marazzoli was adept at manipulating the new, dry recitative and at pulling an ensemble together so that, with Warwick Edwards's sprightly musical direction of the antiphonal instrumental bands, what could have been a desperately long-winded evening turned to delight.

Back in London, at the Proms, Scotland provided more curatorial-raising, Saturday's concert, by the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra conducted by Takuo Yuasa, looked at reality, illusion and life on the boards in a

performance of Khachaturian's boisterously optimistic postwar *Masquerade Suite*. Suite's *Parade* followed: typewriter, lottery wheel, circus games and all, and Stravinsky's *Firebird Suite* restored the serious business of theatre in a performance of the 1945 version with its extra Prelude, and Dance and Variations.

Yuasa was tempted to encourage theatricality more than deep-seated orchestral theatre, but his forces were nimble, sharp-witted accompanists for David Horne's auspicious Prom debut in Prokofiev's Third Piano Concerto. His fingers found the dance and the prism of changing lights in the piano writing, as well as its percussive and rhythmic power,

and he played as if he relished the very making of the work.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra's performance of Beethoven's Ninth under Andrew Davis on Sunday was a lean, earthbound performance until the last movement, when the anticipation of the human voice inspired Davis to responses on an entirely different level.

The evening's real justification lay in the BBC Singers' earlier performance of Brahms's *Fest- und Gedenksprüche*. Strauss's exquisitely fine 16-part *Der Abend*, and Schoenberg's "Illusion for mixed choir", *Friede auf Erden*. A true Ode to Joy.

HILARY FINCH

CRITICS' CHOICE: CONCERTS AND RECITALS

CONCERTS

RESIDENT AT EDINBURGH: Celebrated Czech pianist Rudolf Firkušný, now aged 78 and "in residence" for the Edinburgh Festival, is soloist in the Concerto No 2 by Martinů which he premiered 55 years ago. His partners are the Prague Symphony Orchestra in the first of their two festival concerts (see feature, above). Jiri Boháček conducts Janáček's rousing *Sinfonietta* with its nine featured trumpets, and ends with the most poetic of seascapes, Debussy's *La Mer*.

Usher Hall, Lothian Road, Edinburgh (031-225 5756), tonight, 8pm, £8-£16. Also there, with new chief conductor Petr Alinichter and Josef Suk (viola), TAN DUN'S KUNG: China-born Tan Dun, now a New Yorker, adds an ancient ceramic instrument, the xun, to the BBC Scottish Symphony for the premiere of his *Orchestral Theatre*, rural Chinese celebrations in western orchestral garb, commissioned for the Scottish Orchestra. Their chief conductor, Jerzy Maksymiuk, begins with Sibelius (Symphony No 4) and ends with *The Sorcerer's Apprentice* (Dukas), promising "real magic" from Topper Maxton during the performance. Usher Hall, Edinburgh (as above), tomorrow, 8pm, £5-£13.50 (under 16s £3-£6.75).

EVE'S DREAM: Alexander Goehr, Cambridge music professor and composer of distinction, takes a Milton text from *Paradise Lost* for the dream of temptation Eve tells to Adam in *Eve Dreams in Paradise*. Amersham Gurnson and Neil Mackie sing the first Gurnson performance with the BBC Symphony conducted by Matthias Bamert. Haydn's Symphony No 55 to begin, then Brahms's G minor Piano Quartet orchestrated by Schoenberg into virtually a Brahms "Fifth Symphony". Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (071-823 8898), Thurs, 7.30pm, £3.50-£12.

MOSCOW BOLSHOI: The Bolshoi Theatre Orchestra and Opera Chorus at Edinburgh are conducted by Alexander Lazarev in Prokofiev's *Ivan the Terrible*, a cantata of pagentry and drama made up from his music for a famous Eisenstein film. Also Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto No 3 with Gligory Sokolov as soloist. Usher Hall, Edinburgh (as above), Fri, 8pm, £5-£18.

PROMS DOUBLE: First in the Orchestra of Welsh National Opera (7pm) conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras in mainly Czech music, including Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake* in a new

realised Violin Concerto by Janáček, and Kodály's *Kvareli* in the fourth Piano Concerto, Incantation. Then follow the Thirteen Choir and Orchestra under Harry Christophers (10pm) in two Bach Cantatas (Nos 50 and 147), and Poulenc's *Figure humaine* for 12 voices accompanied singing Eland verse. Albert Hall (as above), Fri, £3.50-£12 (7pm): £3-£7 (10pm).

THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL: This year Worcester's turn to host music-making based on Cathedral and choir. Following a festival dedication at 7.30pm, Libor Pešek conducts the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic with senior and junior Festival Chorus, Cathedral chorists and eight distinguished soloists in Mahler's Eighth Symphony, setting "Veni, creator spiritus" and the closing scene from Goethe's *Faust* in grandly magnificent expression.

MOSCOW VIRTUOSI: The Soviet chamber orchestra hand-picked from soloists and orchestral principals by Vladimir Spivakov bring their renowned polish of ensemble and refinement of character to Mozart (Symphony No 29 in A, K 201), Shostakovich, in Rudolf Bernsh's clever re-working of his eighth String Quartet as a Chamber Symphony, and the personal Seasons of Vivaldi, with Spivakov the violinist/conductor. Albert Hall (as above), Sat, 7.30pm, £3.50-£12.

VERDI PLUS: Three of the Four Sacred Pieces Verdi published were his last completed works. Two for chorus unaccompanied, two with orchestra, form the climax of an Italian programme at the Three Choirs Festival. Worcester's Master of the Chorists, Donald Hunt, conducts the Festival Chorus with Helen Field (soprano) and the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic, also in a magnificent by Poulenc and Respai's wholly orchestral Church Windows based on themes from Gregorian chant. Worcester Cathedral (as above), Sun, 8pm, £2-£15.

HAYDN'S CREATION: A Prom performance is conducted by Lothar Zagrosek with the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Chorus. Soloists for the German text are Edith Wiens (soprano), Kurt Stret (tenor) and Andreas Schmidt (baritone), and the two-hour work is performed without interval. Albert Hall (as above), Sun, 7.30pm, £2.50-£12.

RENAISSANCE PROM: Bonifacio de Verities. An assortment of carnival

songs, dances and ceremonial music from Renaissance Florence and Mediaeval weddings. It is directed by Philip Pickett with the New London Consort, plus two solo singers renowned in early music, and promises music of "sirens, sea-monsters, satyrs and bacchantes among its treasures. Albert Hall (as above), Mon, 7.30pm, £3.50-£12.

NOEL GOODWIN

RECITALS

PRAGUE IN EDINBURGH: The Festival's Czech theme is played out in two recitals by the Suk Quartet of Prague and Josef Suk, in which the quartets of Martinů, in this centenary year, learn large. These Queen's Hall morning recitals have a way of turning into some of the festival's most memorable musical events. Queen's Hall, South Clerk Street, Edinburgh (031-225 5756), Wed and Fri, 11am, £3-£8.

DONOHUE MASTERCLASS: Peter Donohue, who has three Edinburgh Festival piano recitals of his own (August 16, 20, 24 at Queen's Hall), offers a masterclass for colleagues of the younger generation, and they should be as instructive as they are entertaining. St Andrew and St George's Church, George Street, Edinburgh (031-225 5756), Fri, 2.30pm, £5.

ISRAEL IN DARTINGTON: The formidable Israel Piano Trio give the second of two recitals at the Dartington International Summer School: this week they turn to Dvořák (Trio in F minor) and Schubert (Trio in E flat major). Great Hall, Dartington, near Totnes, Devon (0803 863073), Wed, 5pm, £4.

COURTS OF EUROPE: Music for the Court of Frederick the Great comes to Cambridge in the second of a series of four courtly recitals at Christ's College Chapel. The period instruments of the Cambridge Baroque Soloists are directed by David Rowland in a programme of chamber works by the Bach family. Christ's College Chapel, Cambridge (0223 213700), Tues, 7.30pm, £5.

WIND IN THE LAKES: The clarinetist, Jack Brymer, the Derek Hiltz Trio and the English Saxophone Quartet play music from Haydn to Horowitz, and pay a special tribute to Benny Goodman in their evening as part of the Lake District Summer Music Festival. The Lakes Music Centre, Troutbeck Bridge, Cumbria (06394 39340), tonight, 8pm, £5.50.

HILARY FINCH

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THE SUNDAY TIMES THE TIMES

Mozart

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8.00 **Cosfax**.
8.30 **BBC Breakfast News** with Paul
Burton and the team **8.55** **Regional**
news and weather.
9.00 **News** and weather.
9.05 **Children's BBC** beginning with
Sally and Sebastian (r) **9.25** **Why Don't**
You? 7 Things to do instead of
watching the television (r).
9.30 **News** and weather followed by **The**
Jacksons. Cartoon series **10.30**
Playdays (r).
10.55 **Five to Eleven**. Songs and lyrics
from the pupils of Newlands G.S.
Comprehensive School, Maidenhead
(r).
11.00 **News** and weather followed by
Peaceable Kingdom. American drama
series starring Lindsey Wagner as
the director of the Los Angeles zoo.
Courtney wears her Robeson by trying
to defend a juvenile offender who has
been sent to the zoo on youth
service.
12.00 **News** and weather followed by **The**
Garden Party. Robert Kilroy-Silk has
lunch with Barbara Castle, while
Molly Weir unveils the mystery of
surnames, geographies and Windsor
Castle **12.50** **Regional** news and
weather.
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Philip
Hayton. Weather.
1.30 **Neighbours**. (Ceefax) **1.50** **Biting**
Butter. Tony Butler continues to pedal
his way across the Midlands and
takes a detour to compete for a gold

medal which leads him to uncover a
medieval scandal.
2.20 **Film: Conspiracy of Hearts** (1980,
b/w) starring Sylvia Sims, Liz Palmer
and Yvonne Mitchell. Sentimental
second world war drama about a group
of Italian nurses smuggling Jewish
children across the Italian border from a
bitter prison camp. Directed by
Ralph Thomas.
4.10 **The All New Poppy Show**. Cartoon
capers with the speech-eating cartoon
sailor (r) **4.35** **The Really Wild**
Show. Terry Nutkins, Nicola Davies and
Chris Packham present the BAFTA
award-winning educational programme.
There's a look at how dinosaurs
walked, the ugliest mammal in the world,
and the Australian bird known as the
"bushman's clock" (r).
5.00 **Newsround** **5.05** **Steel Riders**. First
of an eight-part thriller from New
Zealand. The Mitchell family become
involved in the theft of emeralds (r).
(Ceefax).
5.35 **Neighbours** (r). (Ceefax). Northern
Ireland: Sportsweek **5.40** **Inside Ulster**
6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with Anna Ford
and Andrew Harvey. Weather.
6.30 **Regional News** Magazines. Wales:
Wales Today; Northern Ireland:
Neighbours.
7.00 **Last of the Summer Wine**. In this
week's re-run of the gentle-paced
comedy, Compo, Clegg and
Seymour decide that Gough should get
a break on the occasion of his fiftieth
birthday anniversary. (Ceefax)
7.30 **EastEnders**. Drama with the
inhabitants of Albert Square. (Ceefax)

8.00 **May to December**. Romantic
comedy about the relationship that
develops between Alec, a middle-
aged widowed Scottish solicitor, and
Zoe, a 26-year-old teacher who is
seeking a divorce. With Anton Rodgers
and Eve Matheson (r). (Ceefax).
8.30 **The Les Dennis Laugh Show**.
Les serves up some more laughs with
the help of Martin Daniels, Lisa
Maxwell and Mark Walker (r). (Ceefax).
9.00 **Nine O'Clock News** with Michael
Baker. Regional news and weather.
9.30 **Film: Descent**. Stefania Powers
stars as a woman who in this two-part
adaptation of a best-selling novel by
Judith Michael. One sister is an unhappy
suburban housewife with two
children and a comfortable home. The
other is a jet-setting rich girl with a
country estate and numerous lovers,
who arranges a glamorous masked
ball in Venice to celebrate her birthday. The two
sisters decide to swap places
temporarily, but neither foresees the
calamities that lie ahead. With
Jeremy Brett, Gina Lollobrigida and
Barry Bostwick. Part two can be
seen at 10.20pm tomorrow.
(Ceefax). Northern Ireland: Agenda
10.20-11.50 **Descent**.
11.00 **Miami Vice**. Starring Philip Michael
Thomas and Don Johnson as the
tough-but-kind cops.
11.50 **Cricknet**. Richie Benaud introduces
highlights of the final day of play in the
second Commonwealth Test between
England and India at Old Trafford.
New Zealand: Miami Vice
12.20am **Weather**

ITV LONDON
8.00 **TV-am**
9.25 **He-Man and the Masters of the**
Universe (r) **9.50** **Thames News** and
weather **9.55** **Inspector Gadget** (r)
10.25 **Vicky the Viking** **10.50** **News**
headlines
10.55 **Short Story Theatre: Death of a**
Gandy Dancer. Josh loves listening to
his grandfather's stories about
working on the railways and he, like
the rest of the family, is devastated
when the old man dies 11.25 **Just for**
the Record. Louise Wallace meets
an 87-year-old Australian baker, while
Geoff Fitzpatrick talks to the
amazing Pat Varnell, the world's most
double-jointed man **11.50** **Thames**
news and weather **11.55** **The**
Adventures of Tintin (r).
12.05 **Rod, Jane and Freddy**. The tuneful
top duo stuns and sings to a
selection of songs about cowboys
and Indians (r) **12.25** **Home and Away**
12.55 **Thames news** and weather
1.00 **News at One** with John Suchet.
Weather.
1.20 **Coronation Street** (r) **1.50** **A**
Country Practice **2.20** **The High**
Road.
2.50 **What's My Line?** Angela Ripston is
in the chair as Jilly Cooper, Roy Hudd
and guest panellists Gary McDonald
and Hilary O'Neill puzzle over
contestants' unusual occupations
3.15 **News** in headlines **3.20** **Thames**
News headlines
3.25 **Families**. Soap opera which skips
from Australia to England and back
3.55 **Turn on to T-Bag**. Children's drama
series (r) **4.20** **Under the Beddoeths**.
Book series **4.50** **Robby Dog**. The
Ghoul, the Bat and the Ugly (r)

5.10 **Blockbusters**
5.40 **News** with Sue Carpenter. Weather.
5.55 **Thames Help** presented by Jackie
Boswell (r). (Ceefax).
6.00 **Home and Away** (r).
6.30 **Thames News** and weather
7.00 **Emmerdale**. (Oracle).
7.30 **Thames Action: Could Do**
Better. A chance for Londoners to
investigate important issues,
recording their findings on mini video
cameras. Five London mothers
explore the state of the education
system, highlighting the lack of
primary school teachers.
8.00 **The Bill: Ground Rules**. Entertaining
and realistic drama with the boys in blue
at Sun Hill. (Oracle).
8.30 **The Upper Hand**. Temptation
proves hard to resist in this week's
comedy offering about a career
woman and her male housekeeper.
Starring Joe McGann and Diane
Weston.
9.00 **Made in Heaven: A Fair Mix-Up**.
Last episode in the comedy drama
about a company which specialises in
arranging unusual weddings. (Oracle).
10.00 **News at Ten** with Alastair Burnet
and Trevor McDonald. Weather **10.30**
The Cross news and weather.
10.35 **A Marriage of Inconvenience**.
A CHOICE. Michael Outfield's
dramatisation of the British
government's shameful
manoeuvres in the Sereite
Khamar/Ruth Williams affair in the
late 1940s, belongs firmly in the "Now it
can be told" documentary tradition.
And, as such, it would take some
beating. Heaven knows what
romantic drivel American television of the
"dig the dirt" school would have
turned it into if Outfield's disclosure-
packed book on which TV's two-



Niamh Cusack as Ruth Williams (10.35pm)

11.35 **Prisoner: Call Block H**
12.30am **Room for Change: The Attila**
Conversion. How to give your home an
additional room by converting the
attic.
1.00 **Video View** with Mariella Frostrup
1.30 **Kojak** **2.30** **Donahue**. Paul Donahue
asks why people choose to remain
virgins.
3.30 **Quiz Night** with Ross King
4.00 **Entertainment UK**. A guide to
Britain's lively world of entertainment
5.00 **ITN Morning News** with Pat Roman.
Ends **6.00**

7.10 **Open University: Cancer: Terminal**
Care. Ends at **7.35**
8.00 **Masada** **1980** (r).
9.30 **Look, Starline**. Profile of Don
Rumbold who spends his life as a
sheet metal worker in order to spend
the second half as a ski instructor in
Scotland (r).
9.55 **Cricknet: Second Test**. Richie
Benaud introduces highlights of the
fourth day's play in the Commonwealth
Test Series between India and
England from Old Trafford (r).
10.55 **Sign Extra**. An opportunity to see an
episode of **Holiday 90**, in which
jazzing Anne Grogan looks at the
wide range of holidays on offer along the
Coastal del Sol. With sign language
and subtitles (r).
10.50 **Cricknet: Second Test**. Live
coverage of the final day's action
between England and India from Old
Trafford. Richie Benaud and Jack
Bannister watch the morning's play,
with summaries from Ray Bingham
and Sam Gavanagh.
1.05 **Past and Present: Preserved: The**
Maritime Museum "Pina Hendrick"
Situated in the centre of Rotterdam's
historic docks area, this renowned
museum is devoted to all aspects of
Dutch shipping. Included in the
collection are 20 historic vessels,
and a number of maritime artefacts
including globes, flags and engines
1.20 **Charles** (r).
1.35 **Cricknet: Second Test**. Tony Lewis
introduces live coverage of the
afternoon's action between England
and India from Old Trafford, including
2.00 and **3.00** **News** and weather,
and at **3.50** **News**, regional news and
weather.
6.30 **Film: The Bamboo Blade** (1994,
b/w). A lyrical drama, set against the
pleasant musical backdrop, starring
Frances Leong and Russell

Wade. With only two hours to kill
before leaving for the Pacific, a bomber
skipper visits a nightclub and meets
a beautiful blonde singer. His crew,
assuming they are in love, part, but
on their bomber as a misadventure. Directed
by Anthony Mann.
7.35 **Biko** (b/w). Vintage comedy starring
Phil Silvers (r).
8.00 **Heaven-Say**. In his first television
appearance since resigning from the
Dutch Reformed Church, South
African anti-apartheid campaigner Dr
Alan Boesak asks whether politics
and religion are compatible. He is joined
by Imam Mawhood of the Muslim
World League and Eve Pitts of the
Anglican Church for a discussion
which questions why Britain's churches
have not produced a significant
black political figure, despite the
existence of 3,000 black
churches. Presented by Colin Charles
and Joseph Harper.
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Wade. With only two hours to kill
before leaving for the Pacific, a bomber
skipper visits a nightclub and meets
a beautiful blonde singer. His crew,
assuming they are in love, part, but
on their bomber as a misadventure. Directed
by Anthony Mann.
7.35 **Biko** (b/w). Vintage comedy starring
Phil Silvers (r).
8.00 **Heaven-Say**. In his first television
appearance since resigning from the
Dutch Reformed Church, South
African anti-apartheid campaigner Dr
Alan Boesak asks whether politics
and religion are compatible. He is joined
by Imam Mawhood of the Muslim
World League and Eve Pitts of the
Anglican Church for a discussion
which questions why Britain's churches
have not produced a significant
black political figure, despite the
existence of 3,000 black
churches. Presented by Colin Charles
and Joseph Harper.
10.50 **Cricknet: Second Test**. Live
coverage of the final day's action
between England and India from Old
Trafford. Richie Benaud and Jack
Bannister watch the morning's play,
with summaries from Ray Bingham
and Sam Gavanagh.
1.05 **Past and Present: Preserved: The**
Maritime Museum "Pina Hendrick"
Situated in the centre of Rotterdam's
historic docks area, this renowned
museum is devoted to all aspects of
Dutch shipping. Included in the
collection are 20 historic vessels,
and a number of maritime artefacts
including globes, flags and engines
1.20 **Charles** (r).
1.35 **Cricknet: Second Test**. Tony Lewis
introduces live coverage of the
afternoon's action between England
and India from Old Trafford, including
2.00 and **3.00** **News** and weather,
and at **3.50** **News**, regional news and
weather.
6.30 **Film: The Bamboo Blade** (1994,
b/w). A lyrical drama, set against the
pleasant musical backdrop, starring
Frances Leong and Russell

CHANNEL 4
8.00 **Noah's Ark**. The flamingos of the
Wilderness. Last National Park
8.20 **Business Daily**.
9.25 **The Art of Landscape**. Beautifully
photographed images accompanied by
music.
11.00 **As It Happens**. The camera crew
with instant and uncut footage of a life-
threatening situation.
12.00 **Way of the Lakes**. In the third of
Tony Warburton's six programmes,
introducing viewers to the Lake
District, he walks over the fells from
Rothwistle to Windermere and then
onto Ambleside and Grasmere. On the
way, he discusses the history of the
National Trust, water supplies, and
Wordsworth.
12.30 **Business Daily**. Financial and
business news service.
1.00 **Sesame Street** (r).
2.00 **Film: Because of Him** (1946, b/w).
A CHOICE. In Simon Callow's
unforgettable life of Charles Laughton,
who is Deanna Durbin's unlikely co-star in
this lightweight comedy about a stage-
struck waitress and a classical actor
of the Donald Wolfson school, Callow
pinpoints a fascinating element in
the film that probably only Laughton
with his intense, dark, and slightly
eccentric face, could have pulled off.
All his life, Laughton craved for the
chance to play Cyrano de Bergerac
and never did, although a film for Korda
seemed possible in the 1930s. Was
it at Laughton's request, one wonders,
that because of him begins with
Laughton speaking the last few lines
from Cyrano, taking a quick dash at
crying Wolf-type howl, and in his
dressing room, hanging up the

famous proboscis for the last time? And
Durbin? As Callow accurately
recalls, she spends an excessive
amount of time in *Because of Him* in
a state of pensive tearfulness.
3.40 **The Oprah Winfrey Show**. Oprah
discusses the causes and treatments of
compulsive behaviour with a panel of
guests and a studio audience.
4.30 **Countdown**. The words and
numbers quiz, hosted by Richard
Whitely.
5.00 **The Long Ranger** (b/w).
5.30 **Noah's Ark**. See **6.00am** (r).
(Text).
6.00 **Sumo**. More rough-and-tumble
action from the 1989 Autumn Grand
Sumo Tournament from Tokyo.
Presented by Lyle Watson (r).
6.30 **Mark and Minky**. American comedy
about a mischievous alien. Starring
Ramon Williams and Pam Dawber.
7.00 **Channel 4 News** with Jon Snow
7.50 **Comment** followed by weather
8.00 **Landscapes: Ribs and Gutters**.
Using breathtaking aerial photography,
Phil Fines presents the second in a
seven-part series showing how some of
Britain's most spectacular landscape
features were created. This week, he
visits Muckdeburgh Hill, which rises
unexpectedly from the flat Norfolk plain.
(Text).
8.30 **Cooking with Moslem**. In the first
of a six-part series, the internationally-
renowned chef, Anwar Moslem,
tackles the traditional English breakfast
in his inimitable style. (Text).
9.00 **Flight of Wonder**.
A CHOICE. No professional
psychologist is on hand to offer a
sociological disquisition on the
reaction that takes up much of
David Maloney's film. They fly kites
in Lahore, hundreds of thousands of

them, most spectacularly when
winter dies and spring is born and the
festival of Basant commemorates
the fact. That is the romantic side of
things. The other side has to do with
a kind of madness which someone in the
film says is worse than the Pakistani
passion of cricket. They stage kite-fights
in Lahore, the object being to slash
through a rival's strings and bring down
his kite. Thus, says an amateur
psychologist, the good folk of Lahore,
sublimating their violence and "not
stricken with other social misdoings".
They do, however, eat goats'
testicles, cooked as they wait and watch.
10.00 **Sticky Moments** with Julian Clary.
More nabsy, embarrassment and
sexual innuendo.
10.50 **The Happy Moments** at the G-Mex.
Music special featuring the Happy
Moments in concert last March at
the G-Mex Centre in the band's home
city of Manchester.
11.50 **Ry Cooder**. One of the world's
most accomplished composers recorded
in concert in Santa Cruz. Ends
1.35am



Yearly kite-flying festival in Lahore (9.00pm)

FM Stereo & MW
News on the hour from 6.00am
to 6.30pm, then at 7.30, 8.30 and 10.00.
8.00am **John Peel** **8.30** **Sirius**
8.50 **David Lane** **9.30** **David Lane**
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BUSINESS

TUESDAY AUGUST 14 1990

● BUSINESS AND FINANCE 19-24
● LAW 26-27
● DEGREE RESULTS 29
● SPORT 30-34

Margulies
sells last
stake in
Berisford

EPHRAIM Margulies, the former chairman of Berisford International, sold his remaining 3.61 per cent stake in the company yesterday, ending a 20-year association with the company.

The stake, held through Citicorp Investment Bank (Switzerland), was sold for 63p a share compared with yesterday's closing price of 46p to Compagnie Noga d'Importation et d'Exportation, a private Swiss trading company that has interests in construction, hotels and commodities. The company has assets of Swf900 million (£363 million) and annual sales of Swf2 billion.

Mr Margulies sold 3 per cent of his stake about six weeks ago. The shares were secured against a loan from Citicorp.

Berisford also announced it had sold Berisford Factors, its factoring subsidiary, to Bibby Financial Services for an amount just exceeding net assets. The sale will reduce debt by less than £12 million.

R-R wins order

Rolls-Royce has won a multi-million pound order as part of a new deal to sell civilian aircraft to Iran. Iran Air has ordered six Fokker 100s, which are powered by Rolls-Royce Tay 650 engines, with options on six more. The total value of the business to Rolls-Royce is more than £20 million, the company said.

A&H warning

Acas & Hutchinson, the edible oils and fats manufacturer, has given warning that profits for the year to the end of September will fall "below market expectations". The City had been looking for profits before tax of about £2.5 million, against a reported £4.5 million in the previous 12 months.

Times, page 21

Polly shares up

Shares in Polly Pock, the fruit and electronics group, soared 60p to a high of 453p after Asil Nadir, the chairman, said he was considering taking the company private. The stock closed at 417p.

Comment, page 21

THE POUND

US dollar
1.8940 (+0.0125)

W German mark
2.9683 (-0.0064)

Exchange index
94.9 (same)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1732.2 (-10.8)

FT-SE 100
2219.5 (-14.3)

New York Dow Jones
2708.91 (-7.67)

Tokyo Nikkei Avg
26176.43 (-1153.12)

Closing Prices ... Page 23

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base: 15%

3-month Interbank 15 1/2-15%

3-month eligible bills 14 1/2-14 3/4%

US: Prime Rate 10%

Federal Funds 8%

3-month Treasury Bills 7.40-7.38%

30-year bonds 99-99 1/2

CURRENCIES

London: New York: £1.8940

DM 2.9683

SwF 2.0000

FF 6.5596

Yen 160.37

Index 64.2

ECU 1.37165

SDR 1.37253

GOLD

London Fixing: AM \$359.50

close \$404.50-405.00 (£214.50-215.00)

New York: COMEX \$404.40-404.90

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Sep) ... \$25.15/bbl (\$25.70)

* Denotes latest trading price

FOURIST RATES

Bank Bank

Australia \$ 2.46 2.30

Austria Sch 21.70 20.40

Belgium Fr 23.45 21.25

Canada \$ 11.83 11.13

Denmark Kr 11.38 9.78

France F 6.56 5.78

Germany DM 3.08 2.91

Greece Dr 15.80 14.30

Hong Kong \$ 1.15 1.06

India Ru 22.00 21.40

Italy Lit 200 190

Japan Yen 160 150

Netherlands Gld 3.46 3.25

Norway Kr 12.50 11.30

Portugal Esc 200 180

Spain Ptas 166 150

Sweden Kr 11.32 10.72

Switzerland Fr 2.00 1.90

Taiwan New 23.45 21.25

Turkey Lira 1.80 1.60

USA \$ 1.00 0.90

Yugoslavia Dnr 25.00 18.00

Rates for small denomination bank only as issued by Deutsche Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.

Retail Price Index: 125.7 (June)

Senior Tory hits at Warburg's dual PowerGen role

By MARTIN WALLER
and PETER MULLIGAN

A SENIOR Tory MP yesterday criticised S G Warburg, the merchant bank, for assuming two roles in the privatisation of PowerGen, the electricity generator.

Kenneth Warren, chairman of the powerful trade and industry select committee, criticised the bank for advising the company on flotation while at the same time advising management staff aiming to buy it in a trade sale.

Hanson, the industrial conglomerate, is believed to have asked for more time to consider whether to bid for PowerGen. An informal deadline of the end of this week had been widely expected, with Hanson having forecast a decision by the middle of this month.

But government sources were last night emphasising that the August 17 deadline had never been a binding one. Any Hanson bid is now not thought to be likely until next week, although the company had no formal comment to make. A delay would cause some upset among other potential bidders, including the management, as they are likely to face strict deadlines in putting together their offers while Hanson's constraints appear to be more elastic.

Warburg and the Department of Energy have worked out terms on which the bank would be allowed to act for a management buyout. A department official said it was not unhappy provided the normal rules of confidentiality were observed.

But Mr Warren criticised the

adviser to the company in the flotation, while its stockbroking subsidiary, Rowe & Pitman, is one of the government's brokers to the sale of the power industry.

The bank will therefore have to set up a separate team to advise the management on its buyout plans. That team will have to operate independently of the group working on the flotation.

Any information already gained by the bank or the research team at the broker would be kept from the buyout team unless it was already

public knowledge. Warburg has indicated it would accept these conditions.

"We've been given the green light to go ahead on the buyout discussions. Until any decision is made on a trade sale it will be on a feasibility-study basis," said a spokesman.

Rhodri Morgan, a Labour energy spokesman, described the privatisation of PowerGen as an "infernal shambles". However, he said he would not criticise the bank.

Rights issue threatened by refusal of extra £2bn funding

Bank rebellion
poses threat
to Eurotunnel

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE future of Eurotunnel, the Channel tunnel operator, has been thrown into jeopardy after a rebellion by almost half the company's bankers against its £2.5 billion refinancing plans.

The company revealed yesterday that 93 out of the 210 banks in its lending syndicate have refused to support attempts to raise further debt of £2 billion, despite a two-month campaign to persuade them to accept. Together, they represent 31 per cent of the funds originally lent by the syndicate.

A further 26 banks, or 13 per cent of the syndicate, have so far failed to give an answer. However, the remaining 91 banks, including all the British, French and American institutions, have accepted and offered £1.1 billion.

The revolt means that Eurotunnel will miss its August 31 deadline to have its new debt finance in place. If the banks continue to withhold their support, they will threaten the £520 million rights issue, which is scheduled for October and is already underwritten at 400p or 240p a share.

Eurotunnel has also had to ask for an extension of its emergency waiver to allow it to carry on drawing on its borrowings to continue the tunnel's construction.

This is due to run out at the end of the month, and the banks have yet to decide

whether to grant the extension. If they refuse, they could put the company into default and take over the project.

One European banker, who has opposed the plans, said yesterday that his bank had felt obliged to take part in the original lending and would "kick like hell" against any further loans. He also objected to the five-year extension on the loan to the year 2010.

The banker added that the amount of debt already made the project look unviable, and wanted the banks to take a 30 to 40 per cent debt into equity wind-down. Alastair Morton, the chief executive of Eurotunnel, said the banks would grant the waiver. "They can refuse, but there is no feeling they will do that. The project is now going well and you don't chuck the dog out and start barking yourself. The battle has hardly been joined yet. People only begin to think when faced with a deadline. There is no alternative."

The £2.5 billion refinancing is needed after significant cost overruns in the early stages of the construction.

In April, Eurotunnel lifted its cost estimate to £7.5 billion, £2.67 billion higher than the original forecast in the prospectus. Without an agreement on refinancing, Eurotunnel cannot draw on any of its loans, since it has to show it has enough funds to complete the project.

The refinancing terms were only agreed after a long wrangle between the company, and

TransManche Link, the tunnel's contractors. If agent banks fail to complete the fund-raising, the British and French governments will come under increasing pressure to step in and save the project from collapse.

However, Mr Morton said that this is not an option. "The deal is not publicly funded," he said. "The last thing Mrs Thatcher is going to do is bail out an overrun project."

The main resistance to the refinancing has come from the medium and smaller European lenders who are worried about their mix of business, the risk of further Eurotunnel lending, and the effect it will have on their capital ratios. Several Japanese institutions are also objecting. The four agent banks, Midland, National Westminster, Banque Nationale de Paris and Credit Lyonnais, are leading the attempts to make the dissenting banks change their minds.

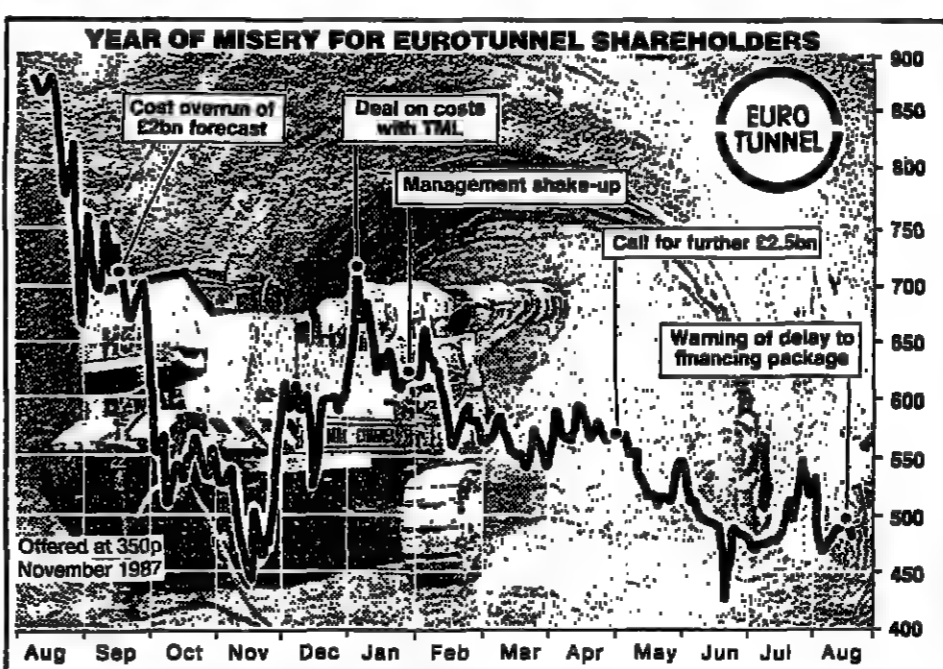
One agency banker said that the lending terms would be fine-tuned. "It is not a case of waving a wand," he said, "it is a case of taking individual banks' objections and addressing them. Some of the banks are not project financiers."

Richard Hamann, an analyst from UBS Phillips & Drew, said the revolt shows the banks are in the driving seat. "There are a lot of sticking points, the banks must feel they are exposed to too much risk," he said.

Comment, page 21



No alternative: Alastair Morton of Eurotunnel and how the shares have moved



Nikkei plunges 4.2%

By a CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO

JAPANESE share prices plunged more than 1,150 points yesterday, or 4.2 per cent, in an arbitrage-led sell-off that brought the blue-chip 225-stock Nikkei index to its lowest close since April 1, 1988.

The Nikkei, the most widely watched market indicator, finished at 26,176.43, down 1,153.12 from Friday.

The wider-based Topix index of all shares listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's first section dropped 63.84 points and futures contracts for both the Nikkei and Topix also fell sharply in trading on Monday.

First-section losers outnumbered winners 934 issues to 34 with 70 shares unchanged, but volume was an extremely low 250 million shares.

Dealers said that arbitrageurs, looking to place spots against futures, ruled the day

as the continuing tension in the Middle East left most institutional and individual investors on the sidelines.

Japan's Kyodo News Service quoted Yoko Kamiki, a trader at the big brokerage firm of Daiwa Securities, as saying that small-lot buying was "slowly strangling" players who were trying to keep the

market from plunging further. He said arbitrageurs had the field almost to themselves to push the key indices up or down.

However, there was little panic among investors because the volume was so small and many players were out of town for an annual holiday in Japan this week.

The Middle East confrontation has been playing on investors' nerves. But sharply lower bond prices, high short-term interest rates, fears of a rise in Japan's official discount rate, and a stubbornly weak yen had taken much out of the market before Iraq invaded Kuwait.

In latest trading, the dollar held firm, the bond market weakened further, and short-term money rates put on as much as five basis points, so it seemed those factors again were as much to blame.

JAPAN HITS NEW LOW

(000s)

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Oil edges
up amid
confusion

By MARTIN BARROW

OIL prices edged higher in tense trading as dealers assessed confused reports from the Gulf and Opec members yesterday.

In London September Brent rose 55 cents to \$26 a barrel and West Texas Intermediate moved up 39 cents to \$26.62 in early New York trade.

Recessionary fears dominated the London market and the FT-SE 100 index closed down 14.3 at 2,219.5. The pound rose 1.30 cents against the dollar to \$1.8845, but slipped against the mark from DM2.9756 to DM2.9699.

Speculative fever gripped international precious metals markets in a belated reaction to Gulf events, and the London gold price rose by \$13.50 to \$404.75 an ounce — its highest level in five months (Colin Campbell writes).

consider pursuing them for the shortfall if they have other assets, as would the insurers providing the indemnity insurance," said the spokeswoman.

The National Westminster Bank, which is a member of CML, yesterday launched a guide to stop bank customers getting into debt. The bank in the first half of this year repossessed 80 properties compared with 89 for all of last year.

The bank has printed 500,000 copies of the leaflet which will be available free in all its branches to customers and non customers. Tom Frost, group chief executive, said: "The vital message coming from the book is if you see a personal financial crisis looming tell your bank so that it can help you."

NatWest decided 18 months ago to stop advertising personal loans and reduced the number of mailings to customers for credit.

As a result the bank's share of personal lending fell slightly in the first half of 1990.

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Fudge on the menu at Eurotunnel talks

COMMENT

With brutal ease, the world's banks have demonstrated their whip hand over Eurotunnel. Almost half of the company's 210 lenders have turned their back on its meticulous refinancing plans, returning its future to the melting pot. The agency banks, which have approved the plans, believe they can cajole the dissenters into acceptance given a little more time. But 93 banks have taken up to two months to decide they want nothing to do with the current proposals, and are hardly likely to come round unless they are offered more.

Unfortunately, Eurotunnel's lender is almost bare. It has already agreed to pay an eye-watering 2.5 points over the market rate on its eventual £7 billion debt mountain, stretching its repayment schedules on even friendly forecasts. The project's crumbling credibility would disintegrate further if it offered yet higher terms.

One way out is to increase the equity portion of the financing. However, it is difficult to expect much enthusiasm from shareholders or underwriters for a

larger rights issue than the £530 million already planned. They have already seen their maiden dividend retreat three years to 1998. Greater dilution would reduce the payout and may delay it further.

Instead the banks could agree to convert some of their debt to equity in some form, a common feature of smaller project financing deals which run into trouble. Some of the smaller partners in the debt syndicate are already advocating this. Bigger banks however, including National Westminster and Midland, the two British agents, are unlikely to support any measure that would force them to make bad debt provisions, in a year when they have already suffered heavy write-offs.

The ultimate sweetener would be a debt underwriting agreement from the British and French governments. In particular, Japanese banks are clamouring for state intervention. But no assistance

was forthcoming at the project's genesis, and Downing Street's allegiance to private funding looks more entrenched than ever.

With these avenues blocked, the syndicate banks should think carefully before exercising their veto power. They can foreclose and take charge of the project. But it would be pointless given the good progress TransManche Link is now making.

Instead some fudge may be on the menu. The banks are likely to postpone a decision by extending Eurotunnel's waiver. This will allow it to continue construction, and produce a scaled-down funding request. If Eurotunnel raises £1.65 billion, instead of the current target of £2.5 billion, it should have enough to reach its

official opening in June 1993. The rest, needed for working capital during the start-up, could be haggled over then, even though that course would leave shareholders more exposed. The priority now must be to finish the job.

Feast of assets

In the absence of a big takeover bid, Asil Nadir has given the stock market the next best thing by announcing he might try to buy in the 74 per cent of Polly Peck he does not already own. Mr Nadir thinks the market underestimates his efforts. The alternative explanation is that he aims to raise the market value of his

conglomerate by unbundling it and then keep most of the profits for himself.

After a series of good buys, Mr Nadir is probably confident he can do no wrong and that the market should be behind him all the way. But Polly Peck shares still trade at a lowly rating of 8 times earnings against a market average of 10 and a food sector average of 12. This discount can be written down to the "spiv factor" stemming from the days when punters enthusiastically tipped in and out of Polly Peck stock and Mr Nadir did not rank as one of the 50 richest people in Britain.

But there is no denying Polly Peck is brimming with high quality assets. The \$1.4 billion purchase of Del Monte's European fruit and vegetables business gave Mr Nadir a lot more clout. Buying control of Sansui, and the sale of Capetronic and Imperial, the two wholly-owned subsidiaries, to the Japanese

group, cemented that potential change of image. City analysts believe that the leisure division, which has done little but soak up a lot of cash over the past four years, is about to come good.

This means Mr Nadir's prospective buyout must be taken seriously and he in turn must offer a seductive and serious price once the half-year results are revealed on September 6.

Bidding should start no lower than 500p a share, a premium of about a quarter over last week's prices, which values the group at £2.2 billion compared with various average breakup values of £2.9 billion or 690p a share.

Mr Nadir should have few problems raising the money considering the quality assets in the company, but if Citicorp is going to open its purse, it may have problems with new American regulations about lending for highly leveraged bids.

The most likely route would be to sell the electronics business for at least £800 million and hold on to food and the solid cash flow and management which came with Del Monte.

East Europe feels the heat of creative destruction



Pledge lasted just one week: Lothar de Maizière

WHEN George Bush asked fellow Americans to read his lips as he promised "no new taxes", he at least was able to hold out for two years before economic circumstances forced him to retreat on his promise.

Time horizons in central Europe are much shorter. A similarly categorical pledge by Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, and Lothar de Maizière, the East German prime minister, six weeks ago, barely survived one week.

On July 1, Herr Kohl and Herr de Maizière went on television to announce that nobody will be worse off after monetary union. The fallacy became apparent only a few days later when queues built up outside East Germany's understaffed unemployment offices.

Real unemployment in East Germany is now approaching 1 million, as the economy moves towards total paralysis. Regine Hildebrandt, the East German employment minister, declared that "the country is burning". A large minority is already worse off, while the majority fears that it, too, might suffer.

East Germany is only the most extreme case. The development is similar, if only more protracted, in other East European countries. Joseph Alois Schumpeter, the Austrian economist, once argued the case of "creative destruction", according to which new investment accelerates, the faster the rate of destruction of a redundant system. But while destruction is a certainty in East Europe, the creative process will take time. And the people of Eastern Europe are becoming impatient.

The days of reform joy, so noisy only a few months ago, are gone. Gone, too, are the hopes that state-owned enterprises can easily be privatised. East Europeans do not have the savings to buy shares, while risk-averse foreigners are unlikely to pay what East European governments consider "the right price".

Last week the depression took on another worrying tendency, when the Czech government announced it was considering a trade embargo

against East Germany, its second largest trading partner. The Czechs are concerned about the cancellation of pre-arranged contracts by East German companies, many of which have gone out of business, while others refuse to be bound by obligations made by their former rulers.

One reason behind the default is that German monetary union has changed the terms of trade between East Germans and other East European

countries. The convertible rate of the ruble, in which East European trade is denominated, halved when the deutschmark replaced the ostmark on a one-for-two basis. The effect is a rise in import prices for East German companies. But the issue highlights not merely exchange rate differentials, which have been apparent since June when the two German states agreed on monetary union. The problem is a consequence

of the deterioration in the economies of East Germany and its neighbours.

Half of East Germany's 6,000 state-owned companies will have closed by the end of the year. Even companies which have been regarded as potential survivors, like Pentacon, the Dresden maker of Praktica cameras, are holding out little hope.

The company was forced to put 5,500 of its 5,700 workers on short-time, a social security concept imported from West Germany. But in Pentacon's case, short time means zero working hours. Short-time has turned into an East German euphemism for hidden and subsidised unemployment.

Set against internal problems, East Europe is now hit by higher world oil prices, the dreaded external shock that could not have happened at a worse moment. An energy shortfall would have been inevitable in any case, irrespective of the Middle East crisis, after the Soviet Union gave notice that cheap oil supplies, often paid for in barter deals, will end next year.

This double blow will have a similar effect on East Europe as the first oil shock of 1973 had on the West. East Europe's gross national product is now forecast to fall by almost 10 per cent next year.

Vladimír Dlouhý, the Czech economics minister, said that the energy crisis has already diverted attention away from the economic reform programme. The voices preaching caution on economic reform are already growing louder. They are afraid of yet another economic shock, which will come with the internal convertibility of the koruna and the abolition of most price subsidies next year.

Just how rotten East Europe's economies have become after over 40 years of communism, has been underestimated by the West. It has also underestimated the costs, in sweat, tears and money, of switching economic systems.

The signs are that East Europe will be burning for quite some time.

WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU

Suffering continues at Suter

THE biggest buyer for Suter at the moment is the company itself, and those purchases so far look spectacularly bad. The company bought in about 10 per cent of its share capital in 1989 at an average 196p, and another 1 per cent at 136p in the six months to end-June.

Yesterday the shares rose 1p to 119p after some excellent first-half figures. At that price they are still pennies off their post-crash low. Suter pre-tax profits fell from £22.1 million to £17 million in the first half, a decline accounted for entirely by a dearth of earnings from share dealing.

Suter's two main divisions, industrial and distribution, raised trading profits despite sticky patches in automotive activities and those most exposed to the high street.

Meanwhile there are benefits to come from expansion in

chemicals, and this summer will be good for the refrigeration business. The half-year performance saw the core of the business standing up well to the economic downturn, while low-quality earnings from property and investments are now largely over.

The figures pose the question: why is a company in niche markets with little exposure to the retail and construction sectors, and with gearing of little over 50 per cent, selling on little more than six times future earnings and offering a prospective yield exceeding 11 per cent?

The answer is the market's distaste of small companies run by a high-profile entrepreneur with an enquiry hanging over his head. The only hope for Suter shareholders, who must be regretting the failure of buyout talks

at not far short of 200p last year, is a break-up bid from outside. Little else will move the shares at present.

Acatos & Hutcheson

ACATOS & HUTCHESON is an oil stock with a difference - it supplies edible oil, not crude, and its shares are friendless, despite the prospect of a management buyout.

A profit warning yesterday knocked another 11p off the shares, which now trade at just 136p and value the company at less than £41 million, a far cry from those heady days in late 1988 when the shares pushed £5.

A&H warned the City that profits for the year ending September would fall below market expectations. Analysts had pencilled in profits of £5.5

million, against £4.5 million for the previous 12 months but well below a record £12.25 million earned in 1987.

The problems were attributed to two associate companies with Spanish interests, 49 per cent-owned Macisa, Margarinaria y Aceites Ibericos S.A., a supplier of oils and fats, and P&W Plastics, which is owned jointly with Plásticos Meglas and which supplies printed plastic containers for the food industry.

The shares are supported only by a possible buyout by Ian Hutcheson, the chairman. But the market is rife with talk of discontent among institutional shareholders, including Charterhouse and Scottish Amicable.

The shares, which sell at 13 times earnings forecasts that are now outdated and overgenerous, look dear.

N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken

Philips Group

Half-Yearly Statement to 30th June 1990

REPORT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PHILIPS GROUP

In the first six months of 1990 sales amounted to 126,356 million, 1% more than in the corresponding period of 1989. Despite the effect of changes in consolidation and exchange rate movements, sales rose by 8%. Income from operations amounted to 11,075 million (last year 11,124 million). Net income from normal business operations fell from 1,420 million to 1,433 million, principally as a result of higher financing charges. Including the extraordinary income arising from the sale of a large part of our defence business, net income in the first six months of 1990 fell by 19% to 1,373 million. As announced on July 2, the proposals for large-scale restructuring, which will mainly be carried out in the field of information systems and components, will be made in the second half of 1990.

Third quarter performance
Sales in the Lamping sector decreased by 6%. Were it not for the fall in the dollar exchange rate, they would have risen by 1%. Operating income fell as prices were depressed by fierce competition in Europe and the USA, but remained at an acceptable level. Consumer Products registered strong sales growth, mainly thanks to the increased sales of television sets and video recorders in Europe generated by soccer's World Cup. Income from operations also rose sharply, particularly in the Consumer Electronics division.

Sales in the Professional Products and Systems sector fell, partly due to the withdrawal of our defence business in Europe. Overriding this development and the effect of exchange rate movements, there was an increase in sales; however, this increase was modest due to the considerable downward pressure on the prices of communication and information systems. Income rose in all the divisions in this sector except Information Systems, where the losses were so much greater that the sector as a whole closed the first six months with a negative operating result.

Personnel
Despite the effect of changes in consolidation, the number of employees has fallen by approximately 12,700 to just over 290,000 since January 1, 1990. **Dividend**
As announced on July 2, sales for the whole of 1990 will total roughly 156 billion. An amount of approximately 12.7 billion will be charged against operating income for the announced restructuring process, which will mainly affect the Components and Information Systems divisions. As a result, Philips will close the year with a net loss of some 1.2 billion. August 9, 1990

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	1990*	1989	1990*	1989
Amounts in millions of guilders				
Net sales	13,519	13,532	26,386	25,195
Income from operations	863	813	1,013	1,124
Gearing adjustment	-34	66	-98	143
Financial income and expenses	-425	-323	-788	-863
Income before taxes	104	278	141	564
Income taxes	-12	-10	-75	-253
Income after taxes	92	166	74	331
Equity in net income of unconsolidated companies	36	72	85	144
Share of other group capital in group income	-91	-41	-98	-75
Net income from normal business operations	37	167	43	420
Extraordinary income after taxes	-	36	336	36
Net income	37	203	379	456
Income from operations as a % of net sales	6.3	5.9	3.8	4.3
Income from operations as a % of operating capital	6.3	4.1	4.1	4.5
Income before taxes as a % of net sales	0.8	2.0	0.5	2.2
Income after taxes as a % of net sales	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.3
Net income as a % of stockholders' equity	0.9	5.4	4.4	5.4
Net income from normal business operations per common share, par value 110 (in guilders)	0.13	0.78	0.15	1.82
Net income per common share, par value 110 (in guilders)	0.13	0.91	1.34	1.77
do based on generally accepted accounting principles in the USA	-0.09	0.50	0.96	1.32
at end of June			1990*	1989
Inventories (as a % of net sales in the last 12 months)			3.1	36.3
Average collection period of trade accounts receivable (in months)			2.1	2.1
Total liabilities and provisions as a % of capital employed			86.3	94.6

* The balance sheet dated June 30, 1990 and the statements of income to the second quarter and the first six months of 1990 do not include the effects of the major restructuring measures announced on July 2 (estimated at 12.7 billion). In view of this restructuring, a net loss of some 1.2 billion is anticipated for the year as a whole.

N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken
GROUP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

PRODUCT SECTORS

	1990*	Jan to June 1989
Amounts in millions of guilders		
Lamping	2,540	3,756
Net sales	-6	10
% increase	3.73	3.78
Deliveries	327	405
Income from operations as a % of deliveries	9.2	10.7
Consumer Products	11,081	10,318
Net sales	11	-6
% increase	11,822	10,435
Deliveries	476	476
Income from operations as a % of deliveries	7.1	4.8
Professional Products and Systems	5,330	2,057
Net sales	-13	8
% increase	6,362	7,263
Deliveries	125	85
Income from operations as a % of deliveries	-2.0	1.2
Components	4,187	4,191
Net sales	8	8
% increase	5,718	6,057
Deliveries	-59	4
Income from operations as a % of deliveries	-1.8	0.1
Information Systems	1,864	873
Net sales	15	30
% increase	1,276	872
Deliveries	188	66
Income from operations as a % of deliveries	0.3	0.8
Not attributable to a specific product sector	-52	88
Income from operations		

BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30 1990*	December 31 1989	June 30 1989
Amounts in millions of guilders			
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	1,709	624	132
Long-term assets	14,447	16,586	16,343
Unconsolidated companies	3,318	3,330	3,351
Other non-current assets	3,861	1,982	1,263
	25,545	24,512	23,689
Current assets			
Inventories	13,802	12,840	14,404
Accounts receivable	14,877	16,090	16,887
Marketable securities and financial assets	1,889	1,547	1,515
	30,477	30,477	32,706
Total assets	56,022	54,979	56,395
Group equity			
Shareholders' equity	17,802	16,888	17,401
Other group capital	1,889	2,221	2,238
	19,691	19,109	19,639
Provisions			
Long-term	4,324	4,436	3,033
Short-term	2,452	2,102	2,041
	6,776	6,538	5,074
Liabilities			
Long-term	9,516	10,035	10,233
Current, interest-bearing	8,841	8,634	8,548
Other current liabilities including deferred income and accruals	11,855	12,452	12,161
	30,212	31,121	30,942
Total capital employed	26,482	25,979	26,705

* The balance sheet dated June 30, 1990 and the statements of income to the second quarter and the first six months of 1990 do not include the effects of the major restructuring measures announced on July 2 (estimated at 12.7 billion). In view of this restructuring, a net loss of some 1.2 billion is anticipated for the year as a whole.

N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken
GROUP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Neal takes the plunge

Chris Neal, the redundant gilded inter-dealer broker who left FBI Gilts, the British & Commonwealth subsidiary, along with 110 others, in May last year, has been putting his redundancy pay to good use. As from last Friday night, Neal, aged 31, has become the host at a Georgian watering hole in Bath with the unlikely name of The Hot Tub Pub.

"It's on the corner of Hot Bath Street," he explains. "It was a roughish sort of pub and we have spent the past ten days, since I bought it, frantically redecorating, taking it very much up-market. It's more of a cafe bar now, along the lines of a French road side cafe, and once we've finished all the work it will also have a restaurant and a hotel." Neal remembered at FBI and pre-viously at Charles Fulton as a portly rugby player for Harlequins and, latterly, Askeans - tells me that since he started serving lunches rather than eating them, he has shed four of his 20 stones. Although he is still trying to sell his Kent home, "I've been to contract eight times in the past 14 months," he says - he is anxious not to sever all his ties with the Square Mile. "I do miss the buzz of the City, when it was busy, before the crash, and if any of my old City friends are ever down this way I would love to see them."

Discussions about his own return to the City have, however, been temporarily shel-

ved. "Three weeks ago I was offered a job by Fuhon... in Bahrain..."

CANYASSING for votes in Hampstead in the run up to the next election could prove to be a more hostile experience than Glenda Jackson, the actress turned prospective Labour candidate, has been expecting. One resident in the constituency has already put up a notice on his gate post saying: "No hawking, no canvassers... and definitely no Glendas."

On the wagon

TIM Ferguson, head of equities on a worldwide basis at County NatWest, and still aged only 33, would be the first to admit that hard work has been a key factor in his meteoric rise through the NatWest empire. Since he took the helm last August - he

hopes to have the business back in profit by next year - he has, he says, been working a minimum of 13 hours a day. "I get up at 5.20 am, I'm always in the office by 6.30 am and I go to three dinners a week, which means I don't get home until after 10.30 pm." Even if he has no evening engagements, he is rarely back at his Twickenham home before 8.30 pm. "But I'm still a baby," he concedes. "I can get by on five or six hours sleep a night during the week." However, the odd little sacrifice has had to be made. He has foregone all alcohol mid-week, both at lunchtime and in the evening. "It's a bore, but you simply can't maintain that sort of schedule if you drink - even one glass makes a difference," he says.

Daniel joins GVG
GERRARD Vivian Gray, the stockbroking subsidiary of Gerrard & National and hitherto best known as a private client broker, has strengthened its institutional equity sales team by recruiting William Daniel from Cazenove, its blue-blooded rival. "Our large number of well-established private clients will continue to represent the core of our business," says Stephen Cooke, GVG's chief executive, "but this appointment demonstrates our commitment to further growth in the institutional equities sector." Institutional clients now account for some 15 per cent of GVG's business, adds Robin Bonham-Carter, uncle of film actress Helena Bonham-Carter.

ter, star of *Room with a View* and *Lady Jane*. "We'd always done some institutional business until Gerrard's came along and then it went away. Now we are trying to build it up again - we've got about half a dozen chances."

TIMELY sign in the back window of a clapped-out Ford Anglia in Stamford, Lincolnshire: "This is the car of my dreams - I dream it is a Porsche."

Absentee chief

IF George Bush can take a holiday when American troops head off to the Gulf to face Iraq, as part of a multinational force, who can blame Ian Hutcheson, chairman of Acatos and Hutcheson, for being out of town when his company issues a profits warning? Hutcheson, who is also in the midst of trying to effect a management buyout of his company and thereby quit the Stock Exchange, yesterday left Jim Weir, his deputy, to fend off questions from institutional shareholders and journalists. The aforementioned warning clipped about £4.6 million from A&H's stock market value as the shares fell 11p to 125p. Meanwhile, there is no further news of progress of the buyout, explained perhaps by the fact that A&H has just replaced Swiss Bank Corporation, its original adviser, with County NatWest.

Daniel joins GVG

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Carol Leonard

Carol Leonard

PHILIPS

Nervous trading

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (au) denotes Alpha Stocks.
(VOLUMES PAGE 20)

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[illegible]

1998

[illegible]

31	18	Wanderer
218	185	Wagner

[illegible]

77	108	110	Sammy
78	815	680	Danjan
79	204	134	Danish E
80	142	21	Sammy

[illegible]

...

[illegible]

475	238	UP Lark
26	14	Union S
190	153	Warner

76	37	Wholesale	62	136	1	6.3
141	107	Water	156	136	1	4.6
182	125	Venue & Country	130	143	-3	2.1

SHOES, LEATHER						
76	37	Hudson	36	42	+2	3.2
188	155	Lambert Howard	182	187	+5	12.3
141	77	Piedmont	87	88	+1	9.1
142	16	Strong & Fisher	9	3	-6	1.1
242	200	Ryko	315	330	+5	12.0

TEXTILES						
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173	66	Bedroom
174	68	Bathroom
175	151	Living Room

[illegible]

12.2	852	535	BAT (AA)
14.3	195	94	PJ Court
16.5			

TRANSPORT						
533	259	Agovic Bz Paris	262	256	2	8.3
472a	367	B&W Ltd	214	416	20	11.8
251	178	B Airways (ad)	235	175	3	15.0
363	333	Canadair	255	285	3	16.3
250	302	Chrysler (ad)	234	227	7	10.0
723	335	Daimler & Benz	255	255	0	10.0
723	423	Emmeltel (ad)	456	455	25	9
59	28	Ford	30	30	3	3
121	135	Ford's (ad)	135	135	0	10.0
108	137	Gray	140	125	3	6.7
75	51	Jacobus (ad)	67	67	3	5.0
243	136	Lea	136	136	3	6.7
3	136	Manchester Ship	136	136	24	9
211	133	Mersey Docks	137	137	20	15.6
175	118	NPC	120	120	2	11.8
15	118	North Wales	120	120	2	11.8

230	53	794	P & O
109	432	310	Power
111	211	116	PC

WATER									
19.3	313	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
16.3	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
19.7	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
23.9	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
26.3	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
29.4	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
32.5	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
35.6	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
38.7	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
41.8	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
44.9	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
48.0	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
51.1	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
54.2	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
57.3	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
60.4	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
63.5	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
66.6	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
69.7	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
72.8	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
75.9	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
79.0	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
82.1	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
85.2	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
88.3	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
91.4	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
94.5	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
97.6	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
100.7	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
103.8	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
106.9	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
110.0	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
113.1	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
116.2	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
119.3	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
122.4	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
125.5	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
128.6	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
131.7	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
134.8	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
137.9	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
141.0	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
144.1	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	
147.2	245	257	183P	1	244	247	2	29.4	

payments passed
and exclude a

Share split & tax-free .. No significant change

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Continued on next page

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THE LAW

Has marketing made its mark?

It is nearly six years since the Law Society relaxed its restrictions on firms of solicitors that wanted to market themselves and, where appropriate, to employ outside consultants to help them. How successful is this leap into the 20th century and are solicitors getting value for money from the consultants?

During the six years, solicitors (and, more recently, barristers) have shown a commitment to better communication and proper planning of public relations and marketing strategies. Naturally, certain types of firm, such as the overworked inner-city general practitioner or the provincial firms where client loyalty spans generations of families, have not the time, the funding nor the need for serious marketing. It is the City-based firms and those in densely populated areas, such as the Home Counties, that automatically generate a more competitive approach.

Sue Stapely, the head of the press and parliamentary unit at the Law Society since September 1989, wants to see solicitors becoming more "user-friendly". She says that although many firms have marketing budgets that can range from a few thousand pounds a year to six-figure sums, marketing expenditure is not always cost-effective.

"The Law Society can give good advice to individual firms market-



offer benefits to the big firms that use them.

Valerie Eliot Smith considers their impact

ing themselves, as well as promoting the profession generally," she explains. "I am concerned that in many cases the advice given by outside consultants is not necessarily workable or adaptable and I think that some firms may be paying out good money for advice and services, which they could, with our help, provide for themselves."

What attitude are solicitors taking to their public relations and marketing requirements? At the top end of the market, there is a mixture of firms that employ external consultants, some that employ consultants working exclusively in-house and other firms that are still comparing the results of both.

Fox Williams, a nine-partner City firm established in March 1989, hired a PR consultancy to advise it for a fixed period. The agreement was not renewed, and while the situation is kept under review, Stephen Sidkin, the practice development partner, is clearly satisfied with the firm's

Public relations and other consultancies

high profile, achieved in less than a year, and believes that the firm is largely able to meet its own immediate PR requirements.

Roger Bruce, of Theodore Goddard, however, considers a good PR consultancy is essential to create a clear marketing strategy and to prevent "junk" information being given to the media. The firm has appointed City and Commercial Communications as its consultant.



Theodore Goddard's Roger Bruce: good PR essential

If Fox Williams and Theodore Goddard are satisfied with their chosen marketing routes, where are the problems occurring?

Two years ago, Clifford Chance created an in-house marketing unit of six people. Keith Clark, the partner responsible for marketing, says this was the only way to cope with the number of markets and individuals serviced by the firm. No outside consultancy could be brought "far enough up the learning curve sufficiently quickly" to act on a retained basis, although the firm still uses agencies on an ad hoc basis.

This view is echoed by Andrew Taylor, of Wilde Sapte. Appointed marketing director and coming from a corporate PR background, he thinks that City firms are frequently not well served by PR consultants. "The requirements are a real understanding of the legal market, a degree of originality in tackling the problems identified and a commitment to deliver."

From the other side, Adrian Wheeler, of Sterling PR, believes that the biggest obstacle for PR consultants in the legal sector is

persuading the partners themselves to put enough time into the marketing drive. He says: "It is not enough just to appoint a PR consultant; we can respond to our portion of their time in 'putting themselves about'. After all, as with the other professions, the partners are the product."

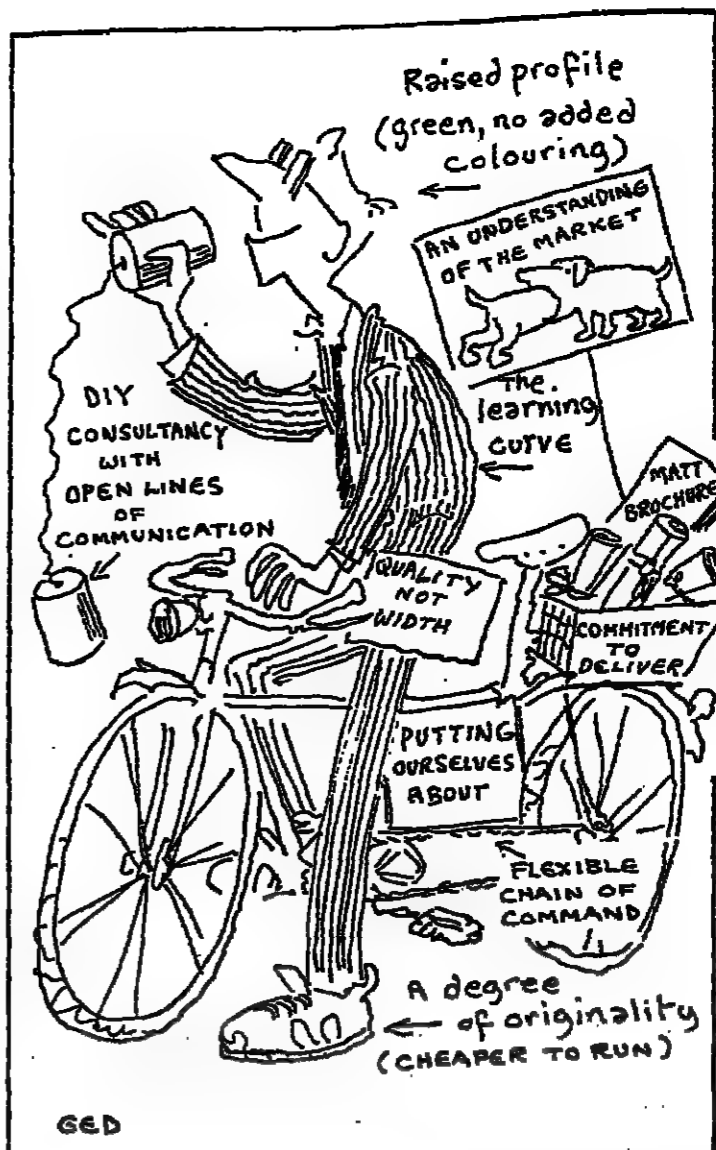
In the Home Counties, Gittings, a 20-partner general practice with five offices in east Kent, intends to appoint a PR consultant, believing that this is essential to raise its profile, generate new business and remain competitive.

Perhaps the main difficulty in examining this subject is that nobody has yet formulated an accurate method of assessing the success of PR and marketing exercises. Increased new business, more unsolicited potential employees, commercial goodwill and total column inches are all guidelines, but none is conclusive.

Leaving aside the unscrupulous practitioners, who will always exist somewhere, it seems that the "learning curve" referred to by both solicitors and consultants is still in its infancy, for the firms and their advisers.

Like all commercial operators, solicitors now have the choice of making better-informed decisions about their marketing options. Some of the credit for that must go to the work of the consultants.

● The author is a barrister.



European Law Report

Luxembourg

Strict criminal liability on employer of driver who broke rest period law

Anklagemyndigheden v Hansen & Son I/S
Case C-326/88

Before O. Due, President and Judges Sir Gordon Slynn, C. N. Kakouris, J. C. Moitinho de Almeida, O. C. Rodríguez Iglesias, F. Grèze and M. Díez de Velasco
Advocate General W. Van Gerven
(Opinion December 5, 1989)
[Judgment July 10]

A provision of national law which imposed strict criminal liability on an employer in respect of a breach by an employee of the Community rules relating to driving and rest periods did not constitute a distortion of conditions of competition and was a means of ensuring the observance of the limits laid down by those rules.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities so held in answering a question referred to it by the Vestre Landsret

(Western Regional Court), Denmark, in the context of an appeal lodged by Hansen & Son before the latter court against a conviction for breach of articles 7(2) and (11) of Regulation No 543/69/EEC of the Council of March 25, 1969 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport (OJ English Special Edition, 1969 II, p.170) which concerned respectively the maximum permitted daily driving periods and the compulsory daily rest periods for crew members of vehicles involved in the carriage of goods or passengers by road.

By article 18(1) of Regulation No 543/69, it was for member states to adopt the laws, regulations or administrative provisions necessary for its implementation. Those provisions were to cover, *inter alia*, the penalties to be imposed in case of breach of the rules laid down.

The Danish Ministry of Labour had adopted a ministerial

decree, No 448 of June 2, 1981, article 9 of which provided that breaches of articles 7 and 11 of Regulation No 543/69 might be punished by a fine imposed on an employer where the journey concerned was made for his benefit, even if it were not possible to demonstrate that the breach had been committed intentionally or negligently.

On the basis of that provision Hansen & Son was ordered to pay a fine by the Byret (District Court), Grasten.

On appeal against that conviction Hansen & Son argued before the Vestre Landsret that strict criminal liability such as that established by the 1981 Decree was not compatible with Regulation No 543/69 of the Council. The Vestre Landsret decided to stay its proceedings and to refer a question to the European Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling.

In its judgment the European Court of Justice ruled as follows: Articles 7 and 11 of Regulation

No 543/69 laid down limits with regard to the driving and rest periods which were to be observed by drivers and other members of a vehicle's crew. Article 18 required the member states to adopt the necessary provisions in order to ensure that those limits were observed.

A provision of national law which imposed criminal liability on an employer by reason of an infringement of articles 7 and 11 of Regulation No 543/69 committed by one of his employees did not in itself extend the scope of the application of that regulation. Such criminal liability constituted a means of ensuring observance of the limits laid down by those provisions.

Article 15 of Council Regulation No 3820/85/EEC of December 20, 1985 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport (OJ L 370 of December 31, 1985, p.1), which had replaced Regulation No 543/69 with effect from September

29, 1986, did not have the purpose of limiting the liability of an employer in respect of his employees who did not observe the driving and rest periods, but created specific and separate obligations imposed upon the employer himself.

It followed that nothing in that provision prohibited the establishment of strict criminal liability on behalf of the employer.

Hansen & Son had also argued that, to the extent to which Denmark alone had established a system of strict criminal liability, undertakings established in that member state were subject to a greater risk of punishment and, consequently, competition within the Common Market was distorted, contrary to the objective of Regulation No 543/69, which was intended to harmonize national provisions in the field.

In that regard it was appropriate to observe that, although Regulation No 543/69 did indeed intend to harmonize certain provisions

which might affect competition in the road transport field, that regulation left a significant discretion to member states with regard to the implementation of those rules.

On the one hand article 13 authorised member states to apply stricter measures to drivers of vehicles registered in their territory; on the other hand, article 18 left to member states the task of laying down the nature and the severity of penalties applicable in case of breaches of the regulation.

Moreover, the economic consequences of a breach of Regulation No 543/69 varied not only according to the scheme of criminal liability laid down by the member state in question, but also according to the level of the fine imposed and of the efficiency of checks that were carried out. Therefore, the introduction of a system of strict criminal liability, did not in itself amount to a distortion of the conditions of competition.

Moreover, it was appropriate to recall that, according to the case law of the Court, most recently in its judgment in Case 68/88 *Commission v Greece* (The Times October 28, 1989), where a Community regulation contained no specific provision laying down a penalty for infringement, it was for member states to adopt national legislative or administrative provisions,

article 5 of the EEC Treaty imposed an obligation on member states to take all appropriate measures in order to guarantee the effectiveness of Community law.

In that regard, while having a choice of penalties, they were to ensure, in particular, that breaches of Community law were punished in accordance with procedural and substantive rules analogous to those applicable to infringements of national law of similar nature and gravity and which, in any event, made the penalty effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

It was apparent from the order for reference that the establishment of strict criminal liability corresponded to the system generally applicable in Denmark for the protection of the working environment.

Moreover, it was necessary to take into consideration the fact that, on the one hand, a system of strict criminal liability was of such a nature as to encourage an employer to ensure that his employees' work in such a way as to ensure the observance of the regulation and that, on the other hand, road safety, which, according to the third and ninth recitals in the preamble to Regulation No 543/69 was one of the objectives of that regulation, was a matter of general

interest which could justify the imposition of a fine on an employer for infringements committed by one of his employees as well as a system of strict criminal liability.

Such a measure, which was in accordance with the obligation of cooperation required by article 5 of the EEC Treaty, was therefore not disproportionate in relation to the objective pursued. The application of the principle of proportionality in respect of the amount of the fine had not been raised in the present proceedings.

On those grounds, in answer to the question submitted to it by the Vestre Landsret, the European Court of Justice ruled: Neither Regulation No 543/69 of the Council nor the general principles of Community law prevented the application of national rules, such as that which the employer of a driver who had breached the provisions of article 7(2) and article 11 of that regulation might be punished, even if that breach could not be attributed to an intentional or negligent failure on the part of the employer, provided that the penalty laid down was analogous to those applicable in the case of breach of provisions of national law of similar nature and gravity and that that penalty was in proportion to the seriousness of the breach committed.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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THE LAW

Keeping a legal eye on hotspots

Wherever in the world there is conflict, a group of British legal experts will be reporting on the consequences and giving advice, Edward Fennell reports

The invasion of Kuwait, the transfiguration of the two Germanies and the civil war in Liberia do more than create problems for politicians and the military. They present fascinating challenges to the international lawyers.

In Britain, the leading body for solicitors and barristers with international interests is the British Institute of International Law. Having already commented authoritatively in *The Times* on what the response by the international community to the Iraqi invasion should be, the institute intends to keep ahead of the debate as the issues evolve.

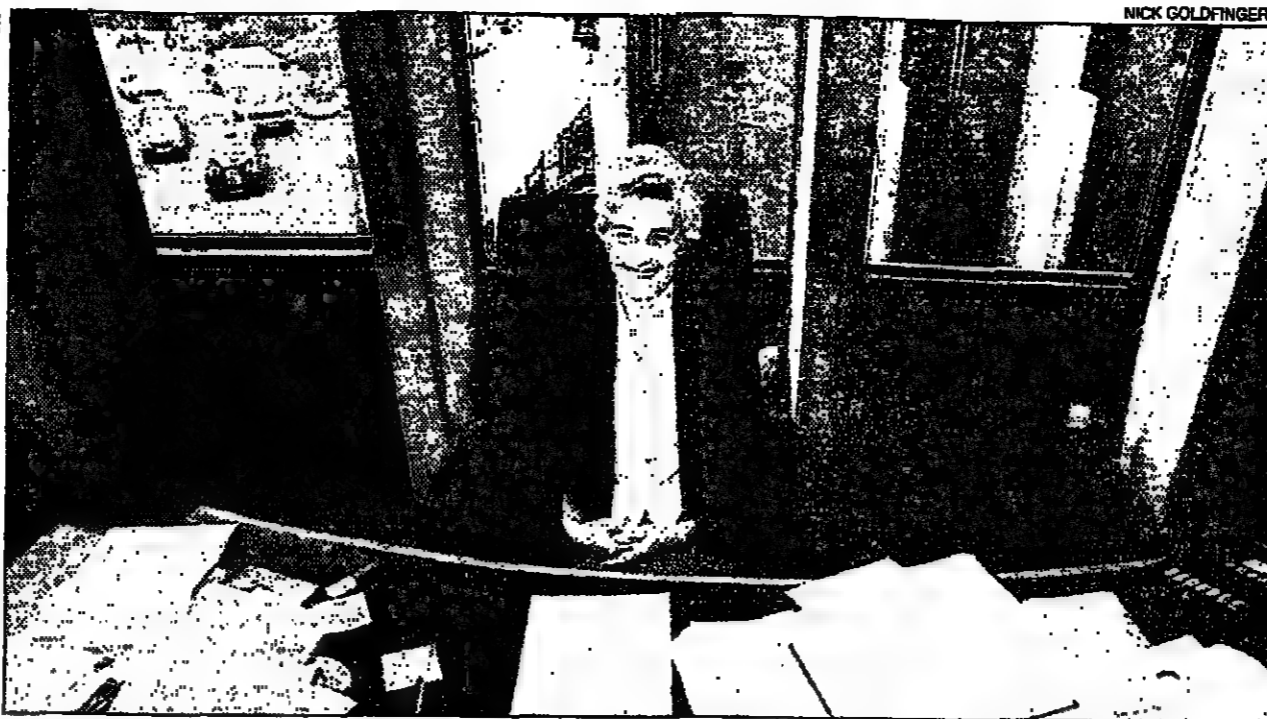
"We act as a focus for thinkers in the UK about the practical aspects of legal developments in the international sphere," says Lady Fox, the editor of the institute's publications and until last year its director.

The institute, under the directorship of Piers Gardner, is housed in the University of London's Charles Clore building in Russell Square. The independent institute likes to compare itself to West Germany's Max Planck Institute or the American Society of International Law. Its management council includes a string of legal celebrities,

among them Sir Robert Megarry, Sir Patrick Neill, Lord Jauncey and Nigel Fox Basset, senior partner at Clifford Chance. The chairman is Lord Goff and the president is Lord Denning.

Despite its status, the institute is severely limited in its growth by lack of money. Earlier this year, for example, it was trying to recruit an assistant director to take responsibility for its research programme. The starting salary for this post was £16,000, little more than that paid to newly recruited trainees in City law firms.

"In the past few years, we have been able to expand and improve our financial position so that we are now a viable body, but we are still constrained by limitations of staff and money," Lady Fox says. Given its size and resources, the institute's output is formidable. Its fortnightly publication, the *Bulletin of Legal Developments*, provides subscribers throughout the world, including many reformed law commissions and agencies, with a vital news service on legal events of all kinds across many jurisdictions. Its flagship publication, the *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, is one of the most authoritative sources of



Global view: Lady Fox, editor and former director of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law

ideas and debate on international legal issues.

"We insist that all our reports are prepared from a neutral stance," says Lady Fox, a former law don at Somerville, Oxford. "However, if we find a good idea, we do our best to promote it."

A typical example of this was the research done by the institute, with funding from the Leverhulme Foundation, into the legal problems arising from the exploitation of offshore oil and gas. A "model agreement for states for joint development" was published last year after work undertaken by a research team

chaired by Sir Maurice Bathurst. Similar landmark work has been done on environmental issues, such as the future of Antarctica, and on state immunity.

One of the most important and recurrent themes, however, concerns armed conflict. A book on the 1977 Geneva Protocols, *Armed Conflict and the New Law*, was published last year, and the institute's study group on the law of armed conflict holds a succession of seminars on issues of common concern. A seminar planned for the

winter on the distinction between international and non-international armed conflict and its consequences for the protection of war victims is likely to be wholly apposite in the context of the world hotspots.

What is also expected to develop in the next year or two is the increasing participation of European lawyers, from East and West, in the institute's affairs. Already it has played host to many visiting East Germans and later this year Professor Fritz Kalshoven from Leiden University will give the institute's public international law lecture.

With access to the facilities within Charles Clore House and carried forward by the all-pervasive influence of international law (particularly European Community law), the institute is well placed to expand its activities.

There is little doubt that Britain needs a world-ranking international law institute. All that is necessary now is more backing from the larger law firms and commerce, so that the institute can secure its position on the global scene.

British Institute of International and Comparative Law, Charles Clore House, 17 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DR (071-636 5803).

INNS AND OUTS

Law firms with offices overseas face one possibility which is impossible to guard against — rapid political change. Those with offices in China had to make difficult decisions during and after the massacres in Tiananmen Square. It is now the turn of firms with offices in the Middle East. Clyde & Co, for example, has decided to leave its four lawyers in Saudi Arabia. Gouldens has a presence in Kuwait through a local firm, Al-Ayoub & Al-Majed, but had no lawyers in the office. Norton Rose is reversing the trend and sending out another partner to its Bahrain office to help with the flood of work generated by the crisis. Other firms with a presence in the region include Allen & Overy, Fox & Gibbons, Trowers & Hamlin, McKenna & Co and Clifford Chance, which is keeping its lawyers in Saudi but removing them from close proximity to a American military base. The problem for all the firms, however, is in the long term. Those that kept offices functional during the period of economic downturn in the region did so because they knew that if they closed they would not be welcomed back when the economy strengthened. To flee if the present crisis deepens might be seen as an even worse betrayal.

Since the questioning by American defence lawyers over the reliability of some aspects of DNA fingerprinting, particularly the statistical assessment of the weight of the evidence, concern is growing that the process might cease to be admissible in British courts. Dr Karen Sullivan, a molecular geneticist who has recently been elected to the British Academy of Experts as a result of her work with DNA fingerprinting, describes the technique as "the most significant step in the successful prosecution of sexual crimes against women, children and disadvantaged individuals that the legal system has encountered this century". She says that the process has proved invaluable where it is undesirable or impracticable for the victim to give evidence, securing convictions in many cases which would have otherwise collapsed. She also argues that doubts about the technique could easily be met if a set of guidelines covering statistical assessment of DNA evidence were drawn up by a body of experts. She has offered to undertake such research herself.

Are there any solicitors' firms brave enough to subject themselves to the kind of scrutiny the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux invited when it commissioned a survey by solicitor Duncan Forbes and research consultant Sally Wright into the quality of housing advice given in CABs nationwide? The report was far from flattering and identified some serious inaccuracies and gaps in the advice given to some clients, concluding that any notion of bureaux accepting contracts for legal aid work is unrealistic. However, the researchers praised the organisation's courage in facing up to the need for scrutiny.

Bristol Polytechnic has launched a course for solicitors who wish to return to practice after a career break. The course is in response to a survey by the Bristol Law Society, "Women and the recruitment crisis", which expressed concern over the number of women who leave practice after a short time. With women now comprising more than half of students entering articles, future recruitment prospects look bad unless they are helped back into practice. The course will provide an update of the law and procedure and restore confidence. It will only succeed, however, if law firms adopt more flexible working practices, and there is little sign of that.

Rock 'n' roll and the law normally meet only in conflict. But in New York some musical attorneys are trying to harmonise the two. While punts may flinch, the latest rock band to hit the party circuit is Power of Attorney, made up of lawyers, including Connecticut's assistant attorney-general, Arnold Feigin. The quality is not known but, as one would expect from a band of lawyers, the name is safely trademarked.

SCRIVENOR

With adequate technology, a practice can be run from home, Neil Cameron reports

Do you really need to go to work?

MOST mornings, Simon Chalton, a partner with the Leeds solicitors Dibb Lupton Broomhead & Prior, leaves his farmhouse in High Kilburn in the Yorkshire moors, walks 20 yards to his converted barn, goes upstairs to his purpose-built office and starts work.

He has worked in this way for more than two years, scarcely ever going to the firm's office. In fact, he no longer has a room there.

His office at home is spacious, with views over the countryside, is equipped for meetings and has the usual partner's office furniture. It also has a fax machine, photocopier, Pressel terminal, telephone PABX with two lines and personal computer

with modem and printer. The office has two other unusual qualities: absolute silence and an almost complete lack of what Mr Chalton calls "the interruption factor", to which he attributes the one-third increase in personal productivity — starting with the saving of two and a half hours a day in travelling time between home and office.

Mr Chalton specialises in intellectual property law and spends much of his time advising on and negotiating

computer software-related agreements, a type of work which particularly lends itself to telecommuting. He works with a small team, who have happily adjusted their working methods to fit in with his.

He says: "For international business, the phone or fax call from High Kilburn is as immediate and effective as a call from London or Leeds."

His colleagues at the office are "largely indifferent" to his work method, he says, so long as his fees continue to be

contributed to the practice. While the domestic environment brings its own distractions, Mr Chalton's experience suggests that telecommuting for lawyers is a real prospect in the coming decade.

HE IS convinced that a perfectly workable system is possible as long as the telecommuter has a separate room at home which can be used as the office; at least three phone lines for voice, fax and PC; a photocopier, and an efficient

and understanding work group. Many of the larger law firms, particularly in London, are already providing portable PCs for their staff to use out of the office, including at home. Other less technology-minded solicitors have installed fax machines at home.

The experience of organisations such as F International, the ICL subsidiary CPS and the Xerox Kanadu project indicates that a sizeable organisation or work team can operate on the basis

of home-working for most professional staff so long as staff are competent, and confident, in the use of the equipment and there is an effective communications hub.

These organisations had a head start because their professional skill and the telecommuting skills required were both information-technology based. Mr Chalton's experience shows that it is possible for lawyers to work effectively from home full-time without being a "key-board wizard".

The author is a principal consultant with KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock dealing with information technology relating to solicitors and other professional practices.

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The moving hands of health

Bed rest was recommended for the woman in severe pain from a trapped nerve in her spine. However, because she was the mother of a three-week-old baby, this was not an option. After a visit to the osteopath, the woman, who had been unable previously to move freely, said: "What a relief. It was magical."

Her experience is not unusual. Back pain is often treated with osteopathy but the osteopath deals with a wide range of problems. The interaction of skeleton, muscle and nerve is the basic field of osteopathic treatment, but asthma, tinnitus, headaches and period pains are all within the scope of this therapy. Children, too, respond to osteopathy.

Modern osteopathy evolved from the practice of a successful and celebrated American "bonesetter", Andrew Taylor Still, at the end of the 19th century. Mr Still believed that displaced bones damaged the blood supply and nerve systems and that the resulting illness could be treated by manipulation.

An understanding of anatomy and biomechanics is the foundation of osteopathy and now, as in its early days, no drugs are used.

Although a profession implies training and standards, an osteopath is not legally obliged to have either of these. In theory, anybody can set up in practice but a recognised degree of skill can be shown by membership of the Osteopathic Association of Great Britain and inclusion on the Register of Osteopaths. The General Council and Register of Osteopaths (GCRO) was

Osteopathy is an alternative treatment now gaining recognition.

Bernadine Coverley looks at career prospects in the profession

formed in 1936, after a recommendation from the health minister, to maintain professional and ethical standards. There are four schools of osteopathy approved by the council, and students at the schools can be confident of receiving a thorough training, including supervised work in an outpatient clinic. Practitioners accredited by the council are entitled to add MRO (Member of the Register of Osteopaths) to the training diploma initials after their names.

Once equipped with these credentials, the osteopath sets out to build up a practice. There are 1,400 registered osteopaths in Britain, and in the big cities there is sufficient demand to support several practitioners in the same area. However, in spite of the increase in the number of people applying to study the subject, there are not enough osteopaths in practice in Britain to cope with a growing interest in the treatment.

Career prospects are therefore promising for those who appreciate the slower pace of life in the professions.

Personal recommendation is

one way in which a practice builds up, and some doctors refer patients to a reputable osteopath. Graham Mason, the chairman of public relations for the GCRO, says the medical profession is becoming more aware of the benefits of alternative therapies. He also believes that "it is up to osteopaths to approach local surgeries and let doctors know about our services".

Osteopaths believe their work is complementary to medical treatment, and the King's Fund Working Party is examining the setting-up of statutory regulations for osteopathic training. "We have been going for a long time," Mr Mason says. "The first British training course was set up in 1917 and it is time for the profession to have a statutory status."

Whatever a person's job or means of relaxation, the body takes the strain, and injuries such as housemaid's knee or tennis elbow occasionally result. Sitting at a desk all day can produce stiff necks and sore backs, and exercise

can sometimes cause minor damage. Four out of five people suffer back pain at some time and this is the most common complaint brought to the osteopath. However, sports injuries, tension and post-surgery recovery can all be treated by manipulation of bones and joints or tissue massage if muscles and ligaments are involved. When the basic structure of the human frame is gently put back into balance the osteopath gives advice on keeping the body in good working order with appropriate exercise and postural and dietary guidelines.

Nazim Soonasra discovered the benefits of osteopathy the hard way. She fell down some stairs and, like so many other people, turned to an osteopath after everything else had failed to relieve the ache.

It was some years later that she decided this was the right profession for her.

"I originally wanted to become a doctor but the long training put me off," she says. "In osteopathy, there is a similar training in anatomy and physiology, so that

appealed to me, plus the fact that out of various 'alternative' treatments osteopathy is widely accepted."

Although she is a slight woman, she has no difficulty with heavy patients. "It is all a matter of technique," she says.

On a first visit, Miss Soonasra makes an examination and asks about the patient's medical history. After making a diagnosis the osteopath will also identify any condition that may need to be referred to the patient's doctor. A patient usually needs six to eight sessions, and the wear and tear that comes with ageing may need the occasional treatment over a longer period.

Miss Soonasra says: "I see a lot of backs, necks and shoulders. We treat the whole body because a damaged elbow, for example, can affect the shoulder and neck. Sometimes the problem is in quite a different place from where the pain is felt."

Miss Soonasra works from her London home in a quiet, spacious room overlooking the garden. The desk and filing system are tucked away in one corner and a high treatment table occupies the middle of the room.

"I had a lot of experience with patients before qualifying but setting up is quite hard in London," she says. She was fortunate enough to buy the goodwill of an existing practice that had been built up over four years. "Even so, I have done a lot of public relations, making myself known to health clubs and sports centres," she says.

This year the Office of Fair Trading ruled that certain pro-



Easy does it: Nazim Soonasra gives manipulation to a patient

fessions previously not permitted to advertise should be allowed to promote their services. "As a beginner I saw three or four people a week," Miss Soonasra says. "Now, after a year in practice, I see around 25 patients and this will increase. I would not want to see more than ten a day as I prefer to give patients time to relax."

She also acts as the examining osteopath at a dance college, helping to prevent injury and treating the inevitable strained tendons, and she runs a clinic in an alternative health centre. This variety provides opportunities to develop particular interests, and there is always a good choice of postgraduate courses.

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Application Form/Job Description available from the Personnel Department, Thrift House, Colington Avenue, Bexhill-on-sea, East Sussex, TN39 3ND. Tel: (0424) 730073 Ext. 2061/2071. Please quote appropriate reference number.

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South East Thames Regional Health Authority

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Boutsen's victory sweet for Williams



Grady, aged 33, was happy in the knowledge that he had played his part during a summer of historic achievements. He might never scale the heights achieved by Nicklaus but there can be no question that golf is all the richer for having such an first-class player.

73, 75, 73; B McCallister, 75, 73, 74, 73; R Boyd, 74, 74, 71, 78.
298: M Brooks, 78, 89, 76, 73; R Stewart (Can), 73, 73, 75; C Perry, 75, 74, 72, 75; P Jacobsen, 74, 75, 71, 78; B Tennyson, 71, 77, 71, 77.
297: T Purizer, 74, 74, 77, 72; D Rummels, 73, 73, 77, 74; B Greshaw, 74, 70, 78, 75; J Sluman, 74, 74, 73, 76; P Azinger, 76, 70, 74, 77; S Verplek, 70, 78.

302: P Senior (Aus), 74, 75, 72, 81.
303: D Hammond, 77, 70, 80, 78; N
Price (Zim), 75, 71, 81, 78; J
Deising, 75, 73, 73, 82.
304: D Graham (Aus), 75, 75, 75,
78; R Wadkins, 88, 75, 80, 81; S
Simpson, 76, 75, 72, 81.
305: C Hungate, 72, 77, 79, 77; E
Fiori, 73, 76, 77, 77; M Ozaki
(Japan), 75, 74, 79, 77; J C Blas,
73, 78, 78, 80; R Medaris, 75, 72,
77, 81.

Another team looking forward to the testing sweeps and undulations of the Belgian circuit is Benetton, whose latest Ford engine looked likely to collect its first victory in the hands of Alessandro Nannini's car until he was pinned off the track by Ayrton Senna's McLaren-Honda. Since his debut at Silverstone, the Series 4 Ford V8 has shown considerable promise, but Hungary provided perhaps the most decisive evidence yet that its power output is in the same league as the V10s and V12s which most people assumed are essential for victory in Formula One.

am not allowed use in our home of the television remote control, and, of course, no music. As I call it. However, under the guise of work I grabbed it over the weekend and channel-hopped at home on Saturday and elsewhere on Sunday. I loved it. I promise you the following is true: while Devon Malcolm was bowling slow long hops at one end of Old Trafford and Chris Lewis was at the other looking at the pitch as if it were the Suit of Mother Earth that he was wearing when the wicket after his delivery would. I got to wondering whether a) Malcolm could bowl a decent delivery and b) Lewis could

WEST GERMANY

England team coach, Jona Barrington, said. "We have another young man, Peter Marshall, who was slightly too old for this event, but is the world under-23 champion and British No. 2 behind Del Harris."

FINAL PLACEMENTS: Top five: 1, England; 2, Australia; 3, Pakistan; 4, Finland; 5, New Zealand; 6, Germany; 7, Malaysia; 8, Ireland; 9 Scotland; 10 Canada.

OVERS

Bavne (Can), 75/25/5.5.5.5.4; 3. E Warner (Can), 75/24; 4. C Sutherland (GB) 75/23. Army and Navy Veterans' Trophy (500yd and 900m): 1. J Webster (GB), 98; 2. R Best (Can), 98; 3. A Tucker (GB) and C Tremblay (Can), 97. Goodenough Trophy (300yd and 800m): 1. K Cunningham (Can), 100/25/5.5. 2. R Barrington (GB), 100/25/5.4. 3. C Yates (GB Aiming), 100/25/4; 4. R Burch (GB Aiming), 100/25. 5. J Carmichael (GB), 100/23. MacDougall Trophy (300m and 500yd): Tie to be re-shot between Tucker, J Bloomfield (GB), Barnett, T Erakine (GB Aiming), P Raine (Sussex) and A Bets

However, Terry Denison, the head coach and man behind the success of Adrian Moorhouse, said: "I feel strongly that we have not been performing well at world level. We have few in the top ten in the world, but

However, these recent wins will have done much to restore confidence.

"I've been practising hard. Now I've played two tournaments and I'm definitely

[illegible]

Heard and Tony Morrell. David Nelson and Max Robertson are also turning out.

In the GRE Jubilee Cup final for women's clubs, Paula Thomas (nee Dunn) runs both sprints for Sireford while Diane Edwards and Ann Williams share 400 metres and 800 metres duties. For Sale

[illegible]

MFL LOANS LEAGUE		VAN HALL LEAGUE	
PREMIER DIVISION		FIRST DIVISION	
1 Bangor v Coles	3 Weaverstone v Rugby	2 Avelley v Llanvise	4 Bromley W v Doleish
5 Buxton v Cleeve		1 Bromley v Wemley	
7 Chesham v Epsom		X Chesham v Heygham	
X Frimley v Epsom		1 Hadden v Graydon	
1 Garscote v Drydenham		1 Hadden v Graydon	
4 Hylis v Fleetwood		1 Southfield v Chesham	
		1 Tooting v Wokingham	
		2 Uxbridge v Dorking	

calls cost 25p per min cheap rate,
50p per min other times inc VAT

Improving Muse has going proviso for Stewart's Ebor duo

right credentials to complete treble

By MANDARIN

WITH Willie Carson under suspension for his misdeed on Jimmy Barrie at Goodwood, Bruce Raymond steps in for the attractive ride on Muse in the BBC Radio Bristol Handicap at Bath today.

Dick Hen's three-year-old is chasing a treble, having made all to land a 12-furlong handicap at Kempton's evening meeting last Wednesday. As that event was confined to apprentices, Lord Rotherwick's High Line gelding escapes a penalty and looks a good bet to continue his winning run, initiated with a five-length maiden success at Warwick last month.

Reg Akehurst has kept the winners flowing since his move to Whitcombe Manor in Dorset, and his seasoned handicapper, Sallor Boy looks sure to provide sturdy opposition.

Twice placed at Sandown Park this term, Sallor Boy acts on firm ground, but may not have the finishing punch to trouble Muse, who is a my nup.

John Sutcliffe enjoyed another successful ride on Newmarket last weekend, winning on Friday with Mull House and Lord Berrie a day later. With his stable enjoying such a profitable summer it may pay to side with Chase the Door, despite his hefty burden in the Be Hopeful Memorial Handicap.

Alan Bailey, associated with



Raymond: attractive ride on Muse (Rath, 3.30)

Be Hopeful when formerly with Peter Walwyn, will be particularly keen to land this contest, and saddles his recent Newmarket winner, Ain't It Like That.

But Chase the Door, who has collected two competitive handicaps at Brighton this season, including a courageous victory over Sallor Boy in July when today's rival Amethystine was third but well behind, gets the vote.

Another Brighton winner, Marmitta can fly the flag for Fillies' Stakes and William Jarvis significantly sends Grey Rooster on the long trip from Newmarket for the Ladbrokes Nursery.

Grey Rooster, after showing good early speed, could never cope with the softer con-

ditions in the Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot and finished seventh behind Line Engaged. Earlier, however, he had won well at Newmarket's Craven meeting, and should be able to defy top weight at the expense of Richard's Hannon's Toteam Clamour.

Yarmouth has always been a happy hunting ground for Henry Cecil's juveniles and the Warren Place trainer introduces Crispin Conquest, a promising daughter of Decies, in the ERF Look East Maiden Stakes at the Norfolk track today.

She should make a winning debut at the expense of Michael Stoute's colt Tangleo, but Stoute is expected to claim the opening BBC Radio Suffolk Maiden Stakes with another debutant Jubilate.

Leading northern rider Dean McKeown has been booked for two David Morley rides at the meeting and his Saffee looks an interesting proposition for the J Medley Lad Handicap over six furlongs. If this lightly-raced Mumum's, Pet gelding can produce his early-season form when a close-up third behind Khulm on 2,000 Guineas day at Newmarket, he could surprise at rewarding odds today.

At Catterick, Neville Callaghan's Wadd can defy a penalty in the Northern Aggregates Nursery and Jimmy Fitzgerald may be on the mark with Shout To Kill in the AF Budge Handicap.

THE continuation of the current hot spell could see the betting market for next Wednesday's Tote Ebor Handicap at York thrown into confusion.

Stewart yesterday strongly hinted that his chief favourite Star Lord, as low as 7-1 favourite for the big steeple chase, could miss the race if the going does not suit him.

Stewart said: "Both Star Lord and Nashid will run, provided that the going is what I consider to be good. But neither would like firm ground, so I shall be keeping an eye on the weather forecast."

"Nashid has always shown us that he prefers some cut, and Star Lord is a son of Lord Gayle, 10 per cent of whose progeny prefer some give underfoot. They are both well, but their participation is entirely dependent on conditions at York."

The clerk of the course John Smith anticipates good to firm ground for next week's big meeting. "We are watering and do so if the dry weather persists, also some rain forecast for later in the week, but not enough, I would think, to make a great deal of difference to the ground."

Two jockeys who won't mind if the going remains on the fast side are Middleham's Chris Thornton and Compton-based David Arbuthnot. Thornton

saddles Off The Record, who has won his last three races since being tried over a distance of ground and enjoys firmish conditions, while Arbuthnot wants the rain to keep away for Holy Zeal, who will be ridden by Mark Birch.

Another likely to attract support this week is Saturday's five-length Haydock winner Local Derby, especially if Willie Carson is able to ride this improving three-year-old. His trainer Bill Watts said: "I have asked Willie if he will ride the horse and am waiting to hear from him."

Watts believes the extra distance of the Ebor will present no problems. "Saturday's race proved that the further he goes the better he is."

William Hill report support for two outsiders for the Ebor. Local Derby was backed down to 20-1 (from 33-1) and Nafzawa is also 20-1 (from 25-1). Further Flight is now 14-1 from 16-1.

Derby proposal
A PROPOSAL to run the Derby on a Saturday is likely to be discussed by United Racecourses later this year. The change was suggested by the sports, Ever Ready.

If the race were to move from its traditional Wednesday running, it is likely to be 1992 before the change is made.

Marienski royal winner

MARIENSKI gave the Queen an American winner on Sunday when he triumphed in the American Derby at Saratoga, a three-year-old in a nine-furlong allowance race on the turf at Saratoga.

Backed down to favouritism following a second in the American Derby at Saratoga, the three-year-old seemed beaten half a furlong until Cordero produced a typically rousing finish to catch Herb McCallum's mount, James Harper in the last strides, winning by a head.

This was the Queen's first success in the United States since Unknown Quantity won last year's Arlington Handicap, but Starlet provided a royal moment for the Queen when she won the Cagney-sur-Mer in February.

CATTERICK BRIDGE

Selections

By MANDARIN

6.0 On Strike. 6.25 Shoot To Kill. 6.50 Waad. 7.20 Silars Stalker. 7.50 Platinum Royale. 8.30 Ice Magic.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.0 On Strike. 6.25 Victorious Prince. 6.50 Waad. 7.20 Shadow Them. 7.50 Platinum Royale. Michael Seely's nap: 6.50 WAAD.

Going: good to firm

Draw: 5F-7F, low numbers best

6.0 HATHAWAY ROOFING SELLING STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,251: 7f) (10 runners)

1 004 FRIDAY FURNACE 27 E Wynnes 8-11. 2 001 ON STROKE 11 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 3 002 FERNET 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 4 003 SEED 20 18 J Barry 8-11. 5 004 SEED 20 18 J Barry 8-11. 6 005 SEED 20 18 J Barry 8-11. 7 006 SEED 20 18 J Barry 8-11. 8 007 SEED 20 18 J Barry 8-11. 9 008 SEED 20 18 J Barry 8-11. 10 009 SEED 20 18 J Barry 8-11.

6.25 A F BUDGE HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,252: 7f) (9)

1 004 VINTAGE TYPE 13 J Wadd 8-11. 2 005 PUFFY 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 3 006 SHOOT TO KILL 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 4 007 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 5 008 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 6 009 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 7 010 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 8 011 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 9 012 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11.

6.50 FALCON HURDLE (2-Y-O: £2,253: 7f) (8)

1 004 VINTAGE TYPE 13 J Wadd 8-11. 2 005 PUFFY 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 3 006 SHOOT TO KILL 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 4 007 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 5 008 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 6 009 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 7 010 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 8 011 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11.

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6.50 FALCON HURDLE (2-Y-O: £2,253: 7f) (8)

1 004 VINTAGE TYPE 13 J Wadd 8-11. 2 005 PUFFY 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 3 006 SHOOT TO KILL 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 4 007 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 5 008 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 6 009 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 7 010 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 8 011 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11.

6.50 NORTHERN AGGREGATES NURSERY HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £2,207: 6f) (7)

1 004 VINTAGE TYPE 13 J Wadd 8-11. 2 005 PUFFY 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 3 006 SHOOT TO KILL 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 4 007 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 5 008 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 6 009 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 7 010 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11.

7.20 WIDE SPEKE MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,507: 6f) (8)

1 004 VINTAGE TYPE 13 J Wadd 8-11. 2 005 PUFFY 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 3 006 SHOOT TO KILL 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 4 007 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 5 008 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 6 009 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 7 010 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 8 011 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11.

7.50 FARMGATE MAIDEN STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,243: 1m 4f 40y) (8)

1 004 VINTAGE TYPE 13 J Wadd 8-11. 2 005 PUFFY 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 3 006 SHOOT TO KILL 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 4 007 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 5 008 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 6 009 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 7 010 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 8 011 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11.

8.20 THORNTON STUB HANDICAP (2,246: 1m 5f 18y) (8)

1 004 VINTAGE TYPE 13 J Wadd 8-11. 2 005 PUFFY 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 3 006 SHOOT TO KILL 18 (V.P.) M Thompson 8-11. 4 007 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 5 008 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 6 009 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 7 010 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11. 8 011 VICTORIOUS PRINCE 21 M Thompson 8-11.

8.25 A F BUDGE HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,252: 7f) (9)

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Waugh scores a championship-best 207 not out to set up a triumphant day for Essex at Middlesbrough

Yorkshire collapse twice in one day to limp to abject defeat

By IVO TENNANT

MIDDLESBROUGH (Sec. 2nd day of three): Essex (241st beat Yorkshire (4) by 11 runs WITH the aid of the extra half-hour, Essex bowled off Yorkshire for a second time in the day. Skittled might be more apt description. This was commendably accurate bowling but, it has to be said, it was not as difficult as it seemed. Only Ashley Metcalfe showed any conviction on a pitch which gave no more than a little assistance to both seam and spin.

This was the third occasion in their last four matches that Yorkshire have been made to follow on, and it encapsulates why even Lancastrians are starting to feel for them. Out-batted and out-bowled over the first two days, they also wilfully squandered the one advantage they had, winning the toss.

Their initial difficulty was that they could not rid themselves of Waugh. Having made 178 overnight, he reached a double century with a lovely pick-up off Carrick, the ball going out of the ground. This was but one of four sixes, as well as 26 fours, in what was the highest score of his career.

It was also the best score on this ground since 1976, when first-class cricket was first played here. He would have had more, but for Jarvis accounting for Childs and Such. Jarvis's figures of 4 for 33 were better than anything he has achieved this season.

Other than losing Moxon to one from Foster that jumped off a length and had him caught at gully, Yorkshire made a creditable start. At lunch, they were 96 without further mishap. Metcalfe had reached a half-century, which was notable for his ruthless pulling of anything Childs pitched remotely short.

After lunch, though, Such settled into as good a spell of controlled off-spin bowling as he can have managed all season. Last year, he took just 15 wickets—for Leicestershire—and he had just 14 before yesterday, and yet he bowled as if he has never been out of the Essex side. He hit Sharp's off-stump with a beauty that beat him through the air and span significantly, took two further wickets and was mastered by none.

Once Metcalfe had gone, steering Pringle into short-leg's midriff, only Carrick and

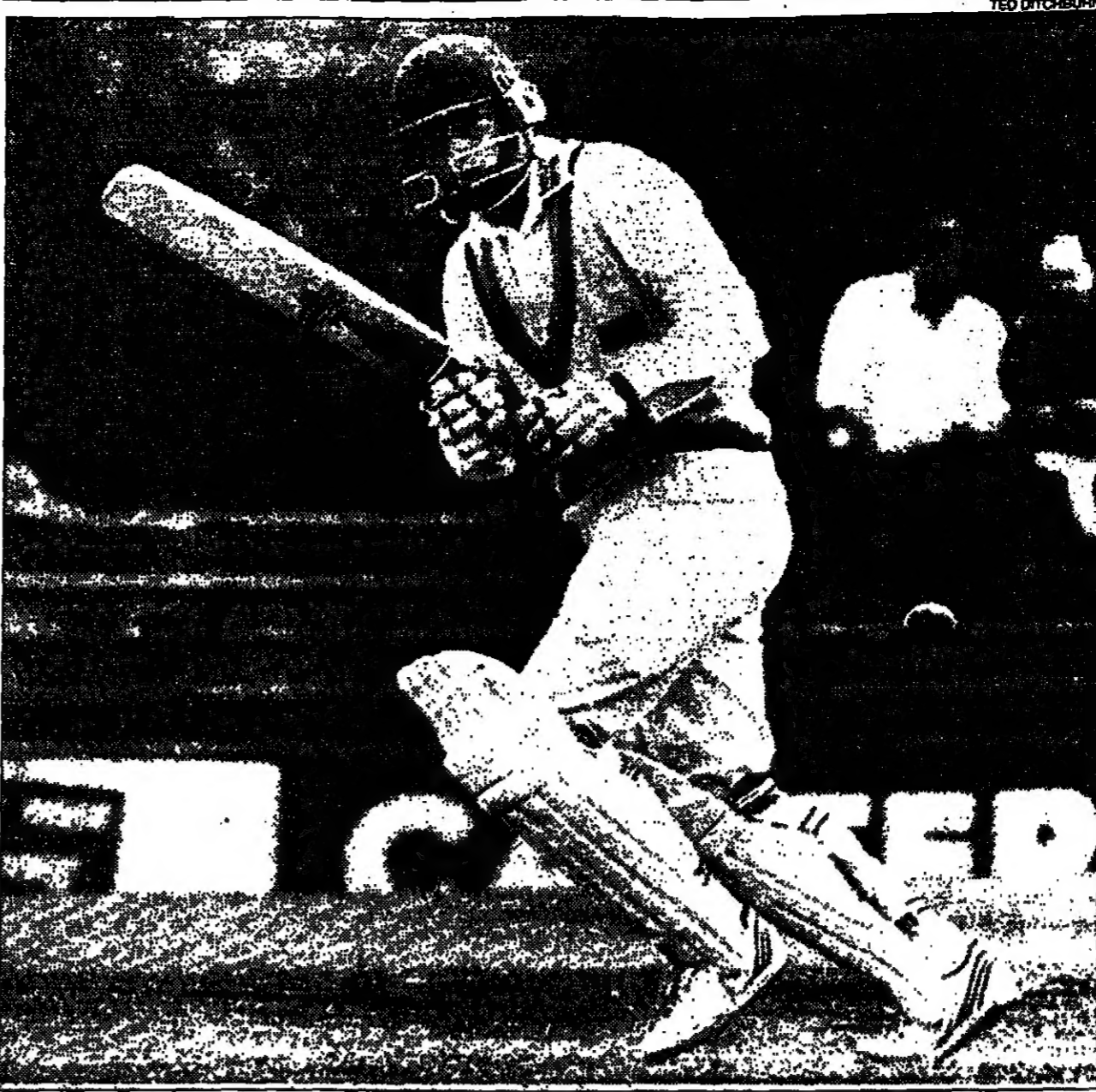
Pickles reached double figures. Foster, seemingly lethargic to the point of being disinterested at the start of the innings, had Byas, Hartley and Gough leg-before.

Thus Yorkshire followed on 171 behind. They promptly lost Metcalfe, caught at the wicket. Sharp and Moxon edged Foster and Pringle respectively to the slip cordon, Pringle taking a comfortable catch and Waugh plucking the ball down one-handed without undue effort.

Once Robinson steered Andrew to gully and Blakey was taken down the leg side, it was inevitable the extra half-hour would be taken. When still 45 behind, Byas edged Childs to forward short-leg, the ball turning sufficiently to catch bat and pad.

Next, Carrick became Andrew's fourth victim, prodding a catch to Shahid, whose reactions were splendidly sharp again at short leg. Six runs later, Pickles went the same way, prodding at Such, and the next ball Jarvis was bowled looking too hit over mid-wicket.

Hartley was caught at the wicket off the very first ball of Andrew's next over.



On the move: Metcalfe, of Yorkshire, collects another run on the way to scoring 60 against Essex yesterday

Kent are defied by Athey

By GEOFFREY WHEELER

KENT ran into Bill Athey at his most obdurate at Bristol after they had made an encouraging start to an attempt to bowl Gloucestershire out twice to force their second successive victory.

Kent battled on to reach 498, and it looked as if Gloucestershire might be buried under this mountain of runs when they lost their first three wickets for 33. However, the Bristol pitch was not as obliging to the Kent spinners as that at Dartford and Athey, who made two centuries in the previous game against Warwickshire, set off in pursuit of a third at a steady pace.

Athey helped him add 94 before the normally aggressive Curran took his cue from the Yorkshireman as Gloucestershire plodded their way to 71 for five, which leaves 128 still needed to avoid the follow-on. Athey was out to the penultimate ball of the day for 83.

Broad, his former England partner, fell just two runs short of his eighth championship century of the season as Nottinghamshire made a solid reply to Gloucestershire's 417 at Workop. Broad, having hit 13 fours, was tied down for nine balls on 98 by the young off spinner, Croft, who had him dropped by Metcalf before the batsman made amends by taking his fourth catch of the innings.

Broad and Robinson put on 113 for the third wicket in 27 overs while Martindale and Evans added an unbroken 77 before the declaration at 313 for five.

Darren Bicknell's third championship century of a restricted season helped Surrey into a strong position against Lancashire at the Oval. Bicknell's partnership with Greig, which produced 80 for the sixth wicket, dashed Leicestershire's hopes of keeping Surrey's lead to manageable proportions, and when Surrey declared at 420 for nine the lead was 170, despite the best efforts of Parsons who got through 31 overs and ended with six for 75.

BAIN CLARKSON TROPHY: Semi-final: Somerset 254-7 (N.J. Pople 122 not out, Simon 287 (R. Alken 85, A.D. Brown 54). Somerset won by 27 runs.

Middlesex spin troubles Sussex

By RICHARD STREETON

LORDS (second day of three): Sussex, with three first-innings wickets in hand, are 232 runs behind Middlesex. THESE difficult days for Sussex cricket. Their batsmen predictably struggled against the Middlesex spinners yesterday as the championship leaders imposed tight control and the follow-on loomed by the close.

Double century Haynes stretched his double hundred to 255 not out before Middlesex declared at 449 for eight.

A dry, dusty pitch helped the bowlers to turn the ball slowly but it was never lethal. In Parker's absence through injury, Davies was needed by one of the more seasoned players but it was not forthcoming. At one stage Sussex were 93 for one but the loss of four important wickets as 36 runs came left the others too much to do.

Embrey and Tufnell were the main destroyers and were splendidly supported close to the wicket by Brown and Roseberry. Sussex's struggle, though, began in the second over when Lenham was caught behind off Williams. Hall and Davies then batted, but through 40 overs together before Smith was caught behind off a quicker ball by Weekes, a new off spinner.

Hall had interspersed patience with an occasional good-looking cover drive before he fell to a bat and pad catch. Alar Wells was beaten by an arm ball, which also kept low. Colin Wells

was out when Brown held a tumbling catch right-handed at silly mid-off. Middlesex must have felt they were closing in for the kill as they batted about.

Speight and Doodemede stopped the slump for a time as they added 67 in 31 overs for the sixth wicket. Cowans returned and had Speight leg-before as the batsman tried to force a ball past mid-on. Soon afterwards Doodemede was held at close range by Brown.

Haynes had taken his season's aggregate to 1,940 by the time Middlesex declared after a further hour's batting. He did not make a mistake as he faced 355 balls and hit six and 30 fours. The last of these was a handsome, lofted four over mid-off against Pigott and took him past the 250 not out Cornaton made against Somerset in 1948.

Compton's score was the previous highest championship innings for Middlesex at Lords since the Second World War, though Hendren holds this particular record with 277 not out against Kent in 1922. Haynes's feat brought an interesting reminder of how over rates have slowed.

Most of Compton's runs came against Wellard, Tremlett, Buse and Hazell and Middlesex declared at 478 for two made from 130 overs, with 50 minutes still left on a six-hour, first day. Haynes batted just over seven and-a-half hours while 125 overs were bowled.

Centurions relieve DeFreitas saves the follow-on

By JACK BAILEY

WORCESTER (second day of three): Hampshire, with six wickets in hand, are 147 runs behind Worcestershire. AS THE long summer takes its toll, so newcomers and journeymen come into their own. On Saturday, it was Worcestershire's Lord with his 190 who carried off the honours. Yesterday, Hampshire's Middleton, a man who in 30 first-class innings before this season had not registered a century, held together Hampshire's innings, moving to his fourth century of the season and making his side to avoid any prospect of follow-on.

As if this were not enough for Worcestershire to stomach, along came Rupert Fiermes Cox. Cox is a left-handed batsman, playing in his second first-class game and within a few days of his 23rd birthday. On this evidence his will be a name to conjure with for some time.

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Middleton and Cox dovetailed perfectly for Hampshire's purposes. Middleton, solid, dependable, studious, was in his century in four-and-three-quarter hours as Hampshire weathered the storm. Cox, almost unaware of the dangers,

played as he might have done in his Bradford days, reaching his hundred from 133 balls and putting Worcestershire's attack to rout with a six and 13 fours.

It had clearly figured large in the mind of Curtis when he batted on for half an hour this morning that the unorthodox route of bowling out the opposition twice was his best chance of winning this match.

For a time, there was a real danger that Hampshire would not reach the initial haven of 300 set by Worcestershire's 449. Their progress against Newport with the new ball and later ill-effects of bowling into a patch which gave him occasional life and turn, had not been auspicious.

The sticky nature of the run-getting was understandable, the loss of early wickets unwelcome. One after the other experienced campaigners contrived to bat well, only to get themselves out. Newport, in an opening spell of ten overs, gave away 12 runs and took the wickets of Smith and Scott with only 26 on the board. Smith was beaten by a beauty which left him and lifted and Rhodes did the rest.

But Scott and Terry will want to forget the strokes that got them out and when Nicholas was leg-before to a ball he left alone, there was an air of fatality about the Hampshire cause. Cox and Middleton soon changed all that.

NORTHAMPTON (second day of three): Northamptonshire, with all second-innings wickets in hand, are 102 runs ahead of Lancashire. AN EXHILARATING century from Philip DeFreitas lit up an otherwise overcast afternoon at Northampton yesterday. DeFreitas, who had to withdraw from England's party for the Old Trafford Test with a toe injury, swept Lancashire past the follow-on target during a stay of less than two hours as he struck four sixes and 11 fours and kept alive his side's chances of winning its first championship trophy for almost three weeks.

The day began in all too predictable fashion. In the course of their fluent progress to 421 for 4 declared on Saturday, Northamptonshire had demonstrated that the hope of salvation for the faster bowlers in either the pitch or a parched outfield. Fowler and Mendis quickly confirmed this as they ruthlessly punished the early errors of Davis and Robinson.

Curiously, the domination of bat over ball was not to go uninterrupted. Both openers fell within three hours. Fowler was surprised by extra bounce from Davis and gloved a catch to silly mid-off and Mendis found his off-stump clipped by an outswinger from Brown, the left arm. He struck the ball beautifully high and straight.

At 84 for 2, needing 188 more to avoid the follow-on, Lancashire were suddenly in unexpected difficulties. Having lost Atherton to Test service, they had chosen to depict themselves further for this off 94 balls from Philip DeFreitas lit up an otherwise overcast afternoon at Northampton yesterday. DeFreitas, who had to withdraw from England's party for the Old Trafford Test with a toe injury, swept Lancashire past the follow-on target during a stay of less than two hours as he struck four sixes and 11 fours and kept alive his side's chances of winning its first championship trophy for almost three weeks.

The responsibility yesterday thus devolved on Jesty and Lloyd, who shared a stand of 96 in 32 overs. Jesty, who is twice Lloyd's age, left the shorts to his partner, who responded with a series of boundaries. Lloyd was dropped on 30 by the diving Ripley in Williams' first over and was generally not so sure against spin. This finally proved his undoing when he went down the pitch to Cook and was stumped for 59.

Cook and Williams were finding turn and for seven overs Jesty and Speak were rendered useless. When Speak drove Williams to mid-on, Lancashire, at 199 for 4, were still not safe.

The arrival of DeFreitas soon dispelled Lancashire's fears. With Jesty happily settled into an anchor role, DeFreitas cut loose. He struck the ball beautifully high and straight.

At 84 for 2, needing 188 more to avoid the follow-on, Lancashire were suddenly in unexpected difficulties. Having lost Atherton to Test service, they had chosen to depict themselves further for this off 94 balls from Philip DeFreitas lit up an otherwise overcast afternoon at Northampton yesterday. DeFreitas, who had to withdraw from England's party for the Old Trafford Test with a toe injury, swept Lancashire past the follow-on target during a stay of less than two hours as he struck four sixes and 11 fours and kept alive his side's chances of winning its first championship trophy for almost three weeks.

Goatacre are back at Lord's

CLUB CRICKET BY MICHAEL AUSTIN

BLACKPOOL and Chester, top of their respective leagues, will meet in a north-south final of the Cockspar Cup at Lord's on August 24 after achieving sharply contrasting wins last Sunday.

In the National Village Championship final, Goatacre, from Wiltshire, the winners in 1988, will play Dunstall, of Staffordshire, on August 25, also at Lord's.

Blackpool qualified by beating Alverstoke and Boulton, from Derbyshire, by 156 runs after Gary Sanders scored 77 not out of their 239 for seven. Blackpool then dismissed Alverstoke by 83, despite the absence of Jack Simmons, their professional.

Cheam added Truro to their cup conquests by 34 runs.

having previously eliminated Tedington, the holders. Robert Falconer, the Chester captain, made 71 of their 229 for eight and Truro were bowled out for 195.

Kevin Iles, of Goatacre, was man of the match in their 53-run win over Llandovery Castle, from Kent. Iles followed his 75 from 50 balls with four for 43 as Linton scored 197 in reply to 252 for seven. Dunstall beat Colton, of the Leeds league, by four runs in the other semi-final.

David Turner, aged 41, the former Hampshire batsman, is on target to complete a 1,000 run double in the Western League for Chippenham and in the Midland Counties championship. He has scored 797 at Wiltshire and 691 in the league. Cheltenham still head the

table after a last-ball win over Keynsham while Bowdon, the reigning Cheshire County League champions, suffered their first defeat in 30 games, against Taft, the leaders. Mark Crawley, the former Oxford University captain, scored 112 not out for Watlington.

In the Southern League, Hooper, once a long-term Kent understudy to Derek Underwood, took seven for 30 in Andover's win over Calmore Sports.

Edwin Castle, with 82 and six for 67, helped Ilford, the leaders of the Essex League, to a one-run win over Hutton. North Mymsms look worthy potential champions of the Hertfordshire League after making 310 for six to beat Watford off the penultimate ball.

Nine-wicket Harrison unable to avert draw

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

GARFIELD Harrison, the Ireland off spinner, turned in the best first-class bowling performance of the season so far as the three-day international against Scotland at Myreside ended in a dreary draw.

Harrison took the wickets of Jerry Moir and Muzaffar Mahmood to end Scotland's first innings and gave him figures of nine for 113 from 43.2 overs.

This overtook Courtney Walsh's eight-wicket haul for Gloucestershire and was the best performance in the Scotland-Ireland series since Frank Fee took nine for 26 for Ireland 33 years ago.

Scotland's first-innings lead

Hick's plans for winter not finalised

THE Worcestershire batsman, Graeme Hick, has refused to confirm reports that he is to play for Queensland in the 1990-1 Australian season. Hick said yesterday: "It is pure speculation and I will not comment until it is, or when, something is definite."

India have turned down a renewed offer to take part in the Sharjah Cup tournament, in November in the United Arab Emirates, because of commitments to a tournament in Dhaka during the same period.

Brian Johnston, will officially open a new lounge and bar extension in the pavilion at Northampton's county ground named after the late Colin Milburn.

CYCLING

Gornall's debut win takes its toll

By PETER BRYAN

ALAN Gornall, reinstated as an amateur this year, was a winner and a loser to Sunday's British 12-hour time-trial championship. In his first half-day event, he recorded a winning distance of 270.963 miles, the 15th highest mileage in the 46 years of the championship.

But yesterday, recovering from his efforts at his Clitheroe home, he was counting the loss: a few ounces less than a stone in weight. Normally 10st 4lb during the racing season, Gornall found that he was close to being a 9st "weightlifter". "I never thought the ride would have that effect on me," he said.

Before the start Gornall described the event as "a ride into the unknown" but he did not find it as difficult as he expected. His only moments of concern were when he missed taking a drink bottle, then some food, and finally he dropped a slice of pineapple. But his helpers were quick to get fresh supplies to him.

Now Gornall is in with a chance of a place among the top three in the British Best All-rounder competition, decided by the fastest average speed at 50 and 100 miles, and 12 hours. He is second to Gary Dighton, who leads with a speed of 25.918mph to Gornall's 25.692mph.

Gornall will concentrate on road racing until the end of September, when the all-rounder competition finishes, but he will make one more effort to improve his 50 miles time of the 48mins 24secs.

RESULTS: 1. A. Gornall (Manchester Wheelers), 270.963 miles; 2. G. Dighton (Cambs), 267.111 miles; 3. P. Tamm (Rochester), 256.63 miles.

Sean Kelly's leap from 21st position to fourth overall in the Perrier World Cup series, after hearing the defending champion said yesterday, but he is not thinking about retaining his title. Kelly lost four weeks' racing with a broken collarbone in April.

Gianni Bugno, of Italy, heads the World Cup standings on 80 points.

Kelly has 42 points. "Overall victory does not concern me at the moment," he said from his home near Brussels yesterday. "Unless Bugno has had form, it is unlikely that I can overhaul him. I want to win one race of the series, the next of which is the championship of Zurich on Sunday."

HOCKEY

Faulkner's divided loyalties

By SYDNEY FRANKIN

HOUNSLOW and Havant will begin their preparations for the Heinemann Trophy at Reading on September 22 by playing in tournaments in the Netherlands over the bank holiday weekend.

Hounslow, the league champions, will be at Eindhoven where they will gain face opposition from the French national side, to whom they lost in the final last year, as well as the host team, Orange-Swart.

Havant are returning to Tilburg, where they lost on penalty strokes to the Soviet position in the final last year, and are in the same group as the Soviet national team along with the two Dutch clubs, HOC and Klein Zwitserland. Havant will be without their captain, Faulkner, and Hill who will be playing for Great Britain, masquerading as the Unicorns, in the same tournament.

Great Britain will take part in an international tournament in Paris from August 31 to September 2 and the final under-21 team will be in Greece for the European Youth Trophy.

YACHTING

Flourishing a surprise in pole position

TIDES around Jersey split the fleet in the first leg of the De Vries Cup, after a successful start from Bournemouth yesterday (Barry Pickball writes).

In variable winds, the fleet was divided into those that made the Channel leader in the first leg, and those that were left to fight against it. At the finish, and there was a surprise winner in Class One, Flourishing (Ronald Hopson), which came first in the Ketchikan Cup in 1988/89, securing pole position for the rest of the series after crossing the finishing line in sixth place.

F1992 Cap Soga (Jean Yves Furr), was first across the line and is now the leader in Class 3. F1992 took particular advantage of the two fog banks before dusk and at dawn to elude her rivals.

RESULTS: Class One: Flourishing, elapsed time 20:22:51; Class 2: After Magnetic, elapsed 21:14:00; Class 3: Cap Soga, elapsed 22:27:51; Class 4: Cap Soga, elapsed 23:14:38; Class 5: Cap Soga, elapsed 24:04:48, corrected 25:25:51.

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Britannic Assurance county championship

Gloucs v Kent

BRISTOL (second day of three): Gloucestershire, with five first-innings wickets in hand, are 27 runs behind Kent. KENT: First Innings

S G Hinks c Hodgson b Alleyne 53
M R Benson c Williams b Walsh 22
N R Taylor c Alleyne b Walsh 22
G R Cowdrey c Walsh b Alleyne 80
T R Ward c Walsh b Curran 82
M V Fleming c Alleyne b Curran 45
B A Marsh c Hodgson b Walsh 54
D J M Killeen c Williams b Walsh 35
R P Davis c sub b Curran 20
C Pinn not out 23
Extras (b 5, lb 1, nb 0) 6
Total (8 wickets dec) 458
Score at 100 overs: 379 for 8
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-29, 2-145, 3-150, 4-230, 5-230, 6-262, 7-448, 8-454, 9-491, 10-521

BOWLING: Walsh 24-2-117-4, Curran 22-4-97-3, Lawrence 14-4-69-0, Barnes 17-1-51-0, Lloyd 30-11-4-0, Alleyne 13-3-41-2

GLoucestershire: First Innings
G D Hodgson c Marsh b Penn 2
A J Wright b Davis 16
P W Romaine c Hinks b Penn 16
C W J Athey c Marsh b Fleming 63
M W Alleyne c Davis b Patel 47
K M Curran not out 19
J W Lloyd not out 19
Extras (b 2, lb 7, nb 10) 20
Total (5 wickets dec) 221
Score at 100 overs: 122 for 5
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-33, 3-42, 4-127, 5-221

BOWLING: Hinks 1-2, D V Lawrence and S N Barnes to bat

YORKSHIRE v Essex
MIDDLESBROUGH (second day of three): Essex, with six first-innings wickets in hand, are 144 runs behind Yorkshire. YORKSHIRE: First Innings

N Statham c Robinson b Jarvis 3
P Stephenson b Gough 62

Middlesex v Sussex

LORDS (second day of three): Sussex, with three first-innings wickets in hand, are 222 runs behind Middlesex. MIDDLESEX: First Innings

D L Haynes not out 259
M A Robinson c Brown b Phipps 2
M R Ramprakash c Doodemede 28
Total (8 wickets dec) 449
Score at 100 overs: 341 for 6
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-188, 3-251, 4-318, 5-318, 6-318, 7-318, 8-318, 9-318, 10-318

BOWLING: Phipps 23-2-105-1, Doodemede 32-6-75-2, Doodemede 37-11-24-4, 38-11-24-4, 39-11-24-4, 40-11-24-4, 41-11-24-4, 42-11-24-4, 43-11-24-4, 44-11-24-4, 45-11-24-4, 46-11-24-4, 47-11-24-4, 48-11-24-4, 49-11-24-4, 50-11-24-4

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
M A Metcalf c Shand b Pringle 60
A E Metcalf c Shand b Pringle 60
P E Robinson b Pringle 42
R J Bailey c Pringle b Pringle 42
P C Smith c Shand b Pringle 19
C P Smith c Shand b Pringle 20
P H Jarvis not out 9
D Gough not out 14
Extras (b 4, lb 4, nb 1) 9
Total (10 wickets dec) 180
Score at 100 overs: 209 for 7
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-188, 3-251, 4-318, 5-318, 6-318, 7-318, 8-318, 9-318, 10-318

BOWLING: Phipps 23-2-105-1, Doodemede 32-6-75-2, Doodemede 37-11-24-4, 38-11-24-4, 39-11-24-4, 40-11-24-4, 41-11-24-4, 42-11-24-4, 43-11-24-4, 44-11-24-4, 45-11-24-4, 46-11-24-4, 47-11-24-4, 48-11-24-4, 49-11-24-4, 50-11-24-4

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
M A Metcalf c Shand b Pringle 60
A E Metcalf c Shand b Pringle 60
P E Robinson b Pringle 42
R J Bailey c Pringle b Pringle 42
P C Smith c Shand b Pringle 19
C P Smith c Shand b Pringle 20
P H Jarvis not out 9
D Gough not out 14
Extras (b 4, lb 4, nb 1) 9
Total (10 wickets dec) 180
Score at 100 overs: 209 for 7
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-188, 3-251, 4-318, 5-318, 6-318, 7-318, 8-318, 9-318, 10-318

BOWLING: Phipps 23-2-105-1, Doodemede 32-6-75-2, Doodemede 37-11-24-4, 38-11-24-4, 39-11-24-4, 40-11-24-4, 41-11-24-4, 42-11-24-4, 43-11-24-4, 44-11-24-4, 45-11-24-4, 46-11-24-4, 47-11-24-4, 48-11-24-4, 49-11-24-4, 50-11-24-4

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
M A Metcalf c Shand b Pringle 60
A E Metcalf c Shand b Pringle 60
P E Robinson b Pringle 42
R J Bailey c Pringle b Pringle 42
P C Smith c Shand b Pringle 19
C P Smith c Shand b Pringle 20
P H Jarvis not out 9
D Gough not out 14
Extras (b 4, lb 4, nb 1) 9
Total (10 wickets dec) 180
Score at 100 overs: 209 for 7
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-188, 3-251, 4-318, 5-318, 6-318, 7-318, 8-318, 9-318, 10-318

Surrey v Leics

THE Oval (second day of three): Leicestershire, with all second-innings wickets in hand, are 144 runs behind Surrey. SURREY: First Innings

R A Pick b Basher 11
M Newman c Moxon b Basher 11
B C Broad c Moxon b Basher 11
R J Robinson c Moxon b Basher 45
P

● RACING 31
● CRICKET 32
● GOLF 30, 33

SPORT

Lamb answers Test doubters

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

OLD TRAFFORD: (fourth day of five) England, with six second-innings wickets in hand, are 377 runs ahead of India.

IN A summer groaning under its weight of runs and records, Allan Lamb's century at Old Trafford yesterday was extraordinary only as a triumph of mind over matter.

Lamb's technical shortcomings against leg spin have aroused justifiable criticism, but the man is nothing if not a competitor. Coming in with England 46 for two and as close to crisis as the Indian bowlers are likely to bring them, he repaired the damage and then restored a position from which this second Cornhill Test could yet be won today.

Given the time remaining and the prediction of more unsettled weather, a draw remains much the likelier result; Graham Gooch, after all, is not going to risk being beaten, nor should he do so. But the option of an early declaration this morning and a virtually full day to dismiss India again, has been reopened by Lamb conquering an adversary he plainly finds unfamiliar and uncomfortable.

There is no better man to have on your side when fast bowlers are pounding in from both ends and courage is the prerequisite. Lamb's six Test centuries against the West Indies are eloquent testimony to this. Yet, when it comes to pitting wits against something subtler than the sledgehammer, Lamb has sometimes given the impression that he would far rather be elsewhere.

Thursday was a case in point. He scored 38 in the first innings, but would be hard pressed to tell you how. Hirwani bamboozled him. Lamb knew not whether to play forward or back and once committed, he had little idea which way any given ball would turn.

Lamb is not one to raise the flag of surrender, however, and to his great credit, he fought unyieldingly. It was not at first especially pretty, moral defeat decorating his progress, but midway through the afternoon came the moment when he chose to announce he had come to terms with the problem.

Stepping out against Hirwani, something he had hitherto not dared to risk, he drove him fluently over long-off for six. Then hit the next ball a shade straighter, into the seats beneath the Press box. A symbolic gesture that.

He made his 50 in little over an hour and it was not

achieved through shots of desperation. Professional to the core, Lamb simply steered himself to suffer occasional indignities and select the balls to despatch.

If he achieved this with more skill than was previously evident, he was far from foolproof. Inclined to sweep whenever in doubt, he survived one confident appeal for a catch by More off bat and pad and somehow negotiated a fraught over from Hirwani including an lbw appeal which must have been close, an edge between wicketkeeper and slip and a feverish sweep.

Survive he did however, reaching his century from 127 balls after the second of four rain interruptions which cost England 14 important overs.

Forgetting himself to the extent of waving a joyful arm as he scuttled the single, Lamb all but ran himself out, which would have been a cruelly farcical end to an innings high on character. It was the thirteenth century of Lamb's Test career but the sixth in his last 14 games, a statistic which becomes all the more impressive when it is added that he had previously gone 25 Tests without a single century.

A similarly bleak sequence is currently being experienced by Lamb's great friend, David Gower. Although he has recently been in and out of the side with baffling frequency, it is a fact that he has played ten Tests, and scored only one century, since his 136 at Perth four years ago.

The infuriating thing about Gower is that begins every innings as if he is about to put the record straight. It was the same story yesterday. Summoned in the fourth over, by the day's collectors piece, a single figure score for Gooch. Gower was off the mark with an exquisite stroke through extra cover off the back foot.

The advent of Hirwani cut him short. To the leg-spinner's second ball, Gower ventured a legitimate pull without complete care and attention. Nevertheless, the bottom edge which resulted was directed will wide of leg stump until it came into contact with his left boot and ricocheted back to hit off stump.

Bad luck had more to do with this dismissal than bad batting, but it leaves Gower with an aggregate of 126 from his four innings since being recalled.

Atherton has no such problems, and looked to be on the way to another of the summer's curiosities — a Lancastrian making two centuries in his home Test — when adjudged leg-before to Kapil Dev.



Sweeping forward: Lamb dispatches a ball past the wicketkeeper, More, on the way to a century yesterday

Gower not aiding his cause

JOHN WOODCOCK

THERE seems to be little doubt that Graham Gooch would like to have David Gower in Australia with him this coming winter. That being so Gower will probably go; but the fact that of England's first five batsmen he alone has not already filled his boots at India's expense will make it no easier for Gooch to make sure that he does.

In fact, of course, the smaller the selection committee the likelier the captain is to get his way, and never before will an England (or MCC) side to Australia have been chosen by so few people. In practice Gooch and Micky Stewart can be expected to take whom they want, though as chairman of the England committee, formed since England went to Australia last, Ted Dexter will obviously have his say. The power vested in these three is unprecedented in the English game, anyway for a great many years.

Their choice of Gower to play against India may have owed something to the fear of being landed with someone who, though good enough to get runs against India, would find Australia too much for him. It is a pawkly way of looking at it, but it has happened before. In 1936, for example, Stan Worthington was as good as on the boat for Fremantle once he had put on 266 with Walter Hammond for England's fourth wicket in the third Test match at the Oval.

Batting with Hammond was as much of a bonus to Worthington as batting with Gooch has been to Atherton. But in 25 first-class innings in Australia Worthington's best score was 89. He was out of his

depth. Again, in 1974, David Lloyd's 214 not out in the third Test against India, though it ensured him of a tour to Australia the following winter counted for very little when it came to playing against Thomson and Lillee at their fiercest. Not that many of the others fared any better than Lloyd, now making a name for himself as a commentator.

For myself I thought no constructive purpose was served by choosing Gower for this present series rather than bleeding someone else or persevering with Fairbrother. Having had the good fortune not to go to West Indies last winter and run the consequent risk of being left without any fingers, Atherton is showing that Test cricket can be just as much a young Englishman's game as one for the old dog or the young Indian. But now, unfortunately, only the Oval Test remains in which to give Morris more of a chance than

he has so far had, and to try someone else deserving of a trial. If Gower does go to Australia, and I expect he will, among his countless cameos, none of which ever won a match, there will be something, no doubt, of more substance. Every game is endowed with more extravagant possibilities, if not with the concentration which Gooch preaches, for having Gower in it. On his four previous tours of Australia he has done pretty well, and at 33 he is not too old.

On Sunday, though, I saw it suggested, very wisely too, that he should ponder upon the figures which follow in the hope that to do so might make him just a little less nonchalant. In only 58 Test innings Atherton has scored ten hundreds for India; in 187 innings Gower has scored 15 for England. Yet in terms of innate skill there is little to choose between them.

OLD TRAFFORD SCOREBOARD

ENGLAND
First Innings 518 (M A Atherton 131, R A Smith 121 not out, G A Gooch 118; N D Hirwani 4 for 174).

Second Innings				
	Rs	4s	6s	Balls
*G A Gooch c More b Prabhakar	7	1	13	12
M A Atherton lbw b Kapil Dev	74	9	195	165
D I Gower b Hirwani	16	2	58	37
A J Lamb b Kapil Dev	109	2	8	205
R A Smith not out	49	5	122	80
J E Morris not out	15	-	38	30
Extras (lb 13, nb 7)	20			
Total (4 wks, 76 overs)	290			

1st C Russell, C C Lewis, A R C Fraser, E E Hemmings and D E Malcolm to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-15 (Atherton 7 not out, 2-48 (Atherton 19 n o), 3-180 (Lamb 72 n o), 4-248 (Smith 27 n o).
BOWLING: Kapil Dev 19-4-53-2 (nb 1) (8-3-21-0, 7-0-17-1, 4-1-5-1); Prabhakar 16-1-68-1 (nb 5) (7-0-24-1, 9-1-44-0); Hirwani 15-0-52-1; Kumble 17-3-65-0 (10-5-34-0, 7-0-27-0); Shastri 5-0-33-0.

INDIA
First Innings 432 (M Azharuddin 179, S V Manjrekar 93, S R Tendulkar 66; A R C Fraser 5 for 36).

Umpires: J H Hampshire and J W Holder.

WEATHER: Cooler and cloudy with heavy showers at times.
TV TIMES: BBC 1: 23.30-00.20. BBC 2: 09.55-10.25, 10.30-10.55, 12.35-13.30. BBC 3: 20.00-22.00.
PREVIOUS RESULT: Lord's (July 28-31); England won by 247 runs.
FINAL TEST: The Oval (August 23-26).

Yates relieved as selectors accept his time

By MICHAEL COLEMAN

MATTHEW Yates will run as a free man at the Weltklasse meeting in Zurich tomorrow evening after learning that his 800 metres performance in Monaco on Sunday night has been accepted by the British athletics selectors, ensuring him of a place in Britain's team for the European championships in Yugoslavia.

Yates finished eighth in Monaco although it was not his position, but the time, that mattered. He needed to run in under 1min 47sec, the qualifying time, before the August 15 deadline, or he would have been unable to take up his selection for Split later this month.

In the event, Yates crossed the line in 1min 46.25sec, but he had to endure several moments of anxiety before leaving for Zurich safe in the knowledge he had qualified.

Confusion reigned when his name did not appear on the first official result list. There was even talk of his possible disqualification. Although British journalists in the stands had timed him between 1min 45.91sec and 1min 46.25sec, official confirmation was not forthcoming. Eventually, it took until yesterday afternoon for the problem to be solved.

Yates had been chosen for Split on the erroneous grounds that he had already achieved the qualifying standard this season. But it emerged last week that the British Amateur Athletic Board's statistician had erred. While Yates had run 1min 46.25sec this year in winning the bronze medal at the Commonwealth Games in Auckland in January, the event did not fall within the present season.

To add to the drama, on five outings over the two-lap race this season he had failed to achieve the qualifying mark, whereas Steve Heard had done so on five occasions, with a fastest time of 1min 45.20sec.

In an embarrassing situation, the BAAB waited anxiously for Yates to deliver. "I want a piece of paper," Mike Farrell, the general secretary of the BAAB, said yesterday morning. "It is no good reading what journalists are saying in their reports — even they conflict. We have to see an official result."

Fortunately, the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) was able to rescue the situation. Jayne Pearce, a member of the IAAF publicity staff, happened to be in Monaco on business and she was able to obtain the official results. The relevant page was faxed to the BAAB office in Birmingham and Yates's time confirmed at 1min 46.25sec.

Regular rivals waiting for Bradford Northern

By KEITH MACKLIN

IF BRADFORD Northern beat Sheffield Eagles on Sunday in the preliminary round of the Yorkshire Cup, they will visit Leeds yet again in a cup fixture.

The first round draw pits Leeds against the preliminary tie winners, and Leeds and Bradford Northern met last season in the Yorkshire Cup, the Regal Trophy, and the Silk Cut Challenge Cup.

Another of the fancied sides, Hull Kingston Rovers, should account for Nottingham City to earn a visit to Ryedale York in the first round proper. Another

outstanding game between first division sides sees Hull entertain Castleford at the Boleyn.

The Doncaster ground, which has recently been fitted with floodlights, should have its capacity stretched with the visit of Halifax who, if they survive their current financial troubles, are sure to take several thousands of supporters to Tanners Field.

FIRST ROUND DRAW: Doncaster v Keighley; Batley v Huddersfield; Doncaster v Halifax; Ryedale York v Nottingham City; Hull Kingston Rovers v Castleford; Featherstone Rovers v Brumby; Wakefield Trinity v Wakefield; Leeds v Bradford Northern or Sheffield Eagles.

Faldo to seek rest cure for troublesome injury

From MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

NICK Faldo is to fly home to rest after receiving confirmation from a specialist in Chicago that he cannot risk aggravating the injury to his left wrist, which has troubled him throughout the year.

Faldo was scheduled to play in The International in Denver this week, and the World Series of Golf in Akron, Ohio, the following week. He has withdrawn from The International and will make a decision regarding the World Series after consulting with Paul Ankers, his own specialist in Britain.

It appears likely he will take a three-week break before returning at the Panasonic European Open at Sunningdale next month.

Dr Jim Andrews, an orthopaedic specialist at the Health South Hospital in Birmingham, initially examined Faldo. He diagnosed the problem not to be serious but recommended two weeks' rest, during which time he should have exercise therapy to strengthen his forearm. The diagnosis was "severe soreness due to overuse".

After finishing joint nineteenth in the 72nd US PGA Championship at Shoal Creek on Sunday, Faldo flew to Chicago for a televised match against Jack Nicklaus. Isao Aoki and Curtis Strange.

John Simpson, who handles Faldo's affairs, said: "The specialist Nick saw in Chicago treats both Jack Nicklaus and Greg Norman. He also advised rest. But there is still a chance of Nick returning for the World Series."

Faldo has been having treatment throughout the year to reduce the stress in his left wrist. He felt that, while trying to compensate this week for the pain in his left wrist, he injured the right wrist.

Grady celebrates, page 30

All-seat changes hamstrung by lax government

TOM PENDRY on why government plans for football are losing momentum

WITH less than two weeks to the start of the football season, supporters will be looking forward to the return of the domestic game with relish. After witnessing the best England performance in an international tournament for two decades, changes in the rules suggesting that the dreary days of the offside-trap mentality may be numbered, and the promise of European competition, there is reason to believe that English football stands on the threshold of a new era. For the new minister for sport, Robert Atkins, this might appear to be a rosier picture than has faced many of his predecessors. He would do well to avoid complacency, however.

The deadline for the conversion of grounds to all-seat accommodation draws ever nearer. Clubs playing matches deemed "high risk" by Uefa may only admit supporters to seated accommodation from 1993. In England and Wales, all first and second-division grounds must be all-seat by August 1994, and all League grounds by 1999.

In marked contrast to the performance in Italy, the government has seemed intent on scoring own goals.

The substantial efforts made by the football authorities since Lord Justice Taylor's final report into the Hillsborough disaster to get to grips with its recommendations on ground safety and improvements are in danger of being scuppered by the very government which has spent so long berating the game from the touchline.

This danger stems from the government's failure to meet its deadline for setting up the Football Licensing Authority (FLA), the body responsible, under the Football Spectators' Act 1989, for overseeing the conversion to all-seat accommodation, and without which such conversions cannot be completed. Although the FLA initially was to come under the auspices of the minister for sport, responsibility was transferred earlier this year to the Home Office.

On March 21, the home secretary made a parliamentary order, giving June 1 as the date from which the FLA should be set up. When this

date passed with neither sight nor sound of the FLA being appointed, and knowing of the anxieties expressed by many clubs that it was urgently needed, I raised the matter in the House of Commons. The Home Office explained that it had taken longer than expected to make the necessary appointments to the FLA, and that it was unlikely that the new licensing system would become fully effective for some months. However, it also argued that football clubs need not wait for the FLA to be set up before making ground improvements.

This was a surprising statement, since Colin Moynihan, the former minister for sport, told the House during the debate on the findings of the Taylor Report on January 30 that: "If we did not have the legislative vehicle in place, we would not be in a position to give clubs as much time as possible to meet the timetable outlined in the report." This had been confirmed on May 1 by David Dent, the League secretary, who told a meeting of the all-party football committee that the League had received enquiries from worried clubs who were not able even to define what

constituted "a seat" in the absence of the very body which would determine such matters.

Local authorities had also received, by this time, a circular from the Home Office informing them that they should not make any moves to enforce conversion to seated accommodation as that would be implemented by the relevant sections of the Football Spectators' Act, the Football Licensing Authority.

Having pointed this out to the Home Office, I have now received an expression of "regret that we have not managed to meet our own target" and that the task of recruiting and training the inspectors which the FLA will require to carry out its functions "may take some months". This will come as a blow to those clubs who have already seen an entire close season, the only time when major ground improvements can be feasibly undertaken, slip by as a result of the government's failure to meet its deadline. I trust that those clubs that might find it difficult to meet their deadlines will receive a sympathetic hearing

from a government which has encountered similar difficulties.

At least it has managed, finally, to appoint to Norman Jacobs a chairman of the FLA who possesses the necessary qualities and ability required by the post. As a matter of urgency, Robert Atkins will wish to ensure that his colleagues at the Home Office speedily make the other appointments, which I hope can be of the same calibre.

With so much at stake this season, and given the possible rewards which await the top sides, it is time the government heeded the words of none other than the prime minister, who told the House 13 months ago: "I suggest that the House should not delay a legislative measure to enable us to take advantage of Lord Justice Taylor's recommendations for another 12 months and that it would be negligent to do so."

For once on a football issue, she was right.

Tom Pendry is the Labour MP for Stalybridge and Hyde and is chairman of the parliamentary all-party football committee.